8

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MORGAN'S NEXT FIGHT.

WAR TO THE DEATH AGAINST "ORGANIZED LABOR."

Has No Further Use for Labor Fakirs—Meaning of Reading's Ultimatum—His Fellow Capitalists in Line—The Course Open to Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is an open secret here that J. Pierpont Morgan's next great move will be a fight to the death against American "organized labor." Despite all reports to the contrary the Reading Railroad strike is not "settled" and will not be settled until Morgan has the "unions" prostrate at his feet.

Of all his investments, Morgan has the strongest grasp of the Reading railroad corporation. It is the basis of his real strength. It reaches the great coal beds, touches the outer limits of the steel business, tempts the grain-carrying interests and gently insinuates submission to the great opposition carrying companies. In its shops, in its train service, along its tracks, in its contributing mining fields, the "unions" have been supreme. Until recently Morgan has been disposed rather to encourage this. He is fond of dealing with organizations. That is his way of doing business. He prefers to make his deals with the principals rather than to bother with a horde of units. That was a convenience. Hence the labor fakir was one of his hirelings.

Now he is confronted with something greater than an expediency. He is convinced that the "unions" are in the way of the supreme development of his enterprises. As he shakes away the hindering tethers of Rockefeller, Vanderbilt and other financial princelings, he feels that he should assume the full imperial power which belongs to the enthroned money king of earth. Americans are doing the producing for the whole world. That is the call which he makes to the money lenders and money investors of the whole world. It is taking. In his mind he sees the "unions" in the way of the complete success of his plans.

He is against the "labor union." It is his conviction that it retarded industrial development. In the "union" he sees the lack of progress in an industrial way in England. He says that the "unions" have prevented the introduction of labor-saving machinery there. Morgan is convinced that any system which establishes for all men a given amount of work for a specified amount of pay is wrong and contrary to the best interests of capitalism.

This is no new view of the situation. England is convinced of the same. That is the burden of complaint in the English newspapers. Morgan is encouraging English capitalists to invest in America because, he declares, American labor is not wholly subservient to "unionism" and he is determined to free it of all "subserviency."

Along with the many other gigantic things which he is trying to do he sees it worth his while to try break the "unions." To a man of his strength and power this does not seem an impossible task.

An order is issued to the Reading railroad president that a war is to be waged against "unionism," and that this war is gradually to extend to other corporations that the Morgan influence dominates or influence. Summed up, he believes that a union of capital cheapens production and that a "union" of labor is expensive.

This information is the result of a knowledge of conferences of various Morgan men as to the best way of getting at the "union" problem. It is not intimated that this is the only way. It is one of them. It is the beginning.

Morgan is looked up to by his brother capitalists as a god. His successes give his emphatic and positive declarations the force of a Russian edict. His belief, that in order to hold the world markets and extend them still further, the cost of production must be lowered, is very generally accepted. He tells his fellow capitalists that they have nothing to fear in smashing unions and lowering wages.

Shortly after the consummation of the United States Steel combine deal, he said, for the information of republican leaders that the community of interests in American railroads and the merging of important manufacturing interests would insure American "prosperity" for twenty years. He said the Republican party need have no fears for the effect of the great trusts upon the voting minds of the citizens of the Republic, as the "good times" would last for nearly a generation, and as long as the people were prosperous, the Republican party need have no real fear. He intimated that it might lose presidential elections, but that it never would lose the control of the congress and the executive at the same time.

The old-style "no politics in the union" labor organizations is doomed. Let it do its utmost it cannot cope with the inevitable tendency of capitalism which makes labor sink to lower and ever lower conditions. The only salvation for labor lies in the overthrow of the capitalist system. Labor by exerting its numerical power in the class-conscious political organization of labor can usher in the co-operative commonwealth.

The efforts of the workers along these lines cannot be defeated; the certainty of victory is already in their hands, and is dependent not on the whims or the wealth of the capitalists, but solely upon the intelligence of the workers themselves when they will consummate success.

Strike at the capitalist system with the ballot of labor, the ballot of the only labor party recognized the world over: the Socialist Labor Party.

In the economic field the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will wring such temporary advantages from the capitalists as conditions will allow. The S. T. & L. A., will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because its ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule.

While the old-style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind conflicts with capital, become objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of the New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon every citadel of capitalism (its control of the industrial and political machinery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with fear, if not with respect. This army, trained for a fight to the finish, and drawing from success at the ballot box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ever ready for timely aggression and necessary defense. From every advance made in the political class struggle material assistance will be gained for the economic efforts, following the example of our fellow-workers in France, whose Socialist representatives vote large contributions in the municipal councils, plead the cause of labor in the halls of Parliament and support it with their prestige on the field of battle whenever a strike occurs. The very reasons that explain the failure of the old-style organization demonstrate the efficiency of organization on the lines of international Socialism.

Don't despair fellow-workers; the banner of victory has been raised; rally around it; organize!

Join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

SECTION FOREMAN SCORED.

But the "Big Boss," for Whom He Acted, Is Not Molested.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Vigorous terms were used by Judge Harris in the First District Court to-day in denouncing the conduct of Munson Cook, the Lackawanna Railroad section foreman, whom Alfonso Bocchino, an Italian laborer sued to recover $10, alleged to have been fraudulently extorted by the defendant. Judgment was rendered against the defendant.

It was in the course of reading his opinion from the bench that the Judge scored Cook. He said in part:

"I have no hesitation in concluding that the $10 paid by the plaintiff to Cook was an extortion; that it was paid under fear of discharge; that it was not paid voluntarily, and that the defendant Cook, was well aware of this fact when he received the money, and that by his talk with the men he certainly led them to believe that their continued employment depended on the payment of the money, even if his evidence is to believed that he did not actually threaten discharge. Not to disabuse their minds when he was taking their money, knowing they were paying under fear of discharge, was as guilty an act as to have told them they would be discharged unless they paid. The collection of $10 out of a month's hard-earned wages of these poor workmen, earning less than $30 a month, was an outrageous proceeding, and must stamp him who profited by it as a base, inhuman scoundrel.

"But the defendant, Cook," the court continued, "says he did not profit by it, that no part of the money was retained by him. While the latter may be true, by his own confession he was base enough to be the go-between in carrying out the extortion of his superior, and it may well be that the expected profit to himself in retaining his position as foreman was the motive that prompted his action. If there had been any manhood about him he would have shielded the poor workmen of his gang from the outrage. It is argued that he only was the agent, receiving no benefit, and that there is no promise, no contract implied, on which this action can be mantained."

"While it may be true," the Judge said in conclusion, "that the defendant turned over all the money to the 'big boss,' it also appears that the defendant obtained this money for the 'big boss,' expecting thereby to save his own position and this was a consideration, a supposed benefit to himself.

"I think the plaintiff is entitled to recover the money thus paid and interest under the demand in this suit. If it were not so I should regard it my duty to amend the process and demand to an action in case for deceit, and to give judgment thereon for the plaintiff. There will be judgment for the plaintiff for $10 and interest from January 15, 1897, in all $12.68."

Suits on behalf of the other laborers who paid money to Cook will probably be brought before long.

English Soldiers' Tobacco.

"I forgot to mention that while the Boers, who are supposed to be cut off from everybody and to be only a few roving bands of half-starved rebels, can smoke their cigarettes and have a match to light it with, we—the soldiers of England—have been reduced to smoking a mixture of dead rose leaves, dry tea leaves and cowdung."—A Private in the 2nd Kent Regiment.

"MONEY AGAINST MONEY."

IRON WORKERS ALREADY RUNNING THEIR STRIKE INTO THE GROUND.

Shaffer Issues an Infamous Appeal—Seeks to Drain the Men who Are Yet at Work—The Steel Trust Makes a Big Cut.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have just commenced their fight with the Billion Dollar Steel Trust, and while the latter has unlimited money behind it, and the former has nothing, still the workers are to fight capital with capital. They have none just at present, and they are many in number, but they rely on the other members of the working class to supply all that is needed.

It is the general opinion here that the Steel Trust has been playing with the union, and that it will, when ready, either wipe it out of existence or else will take it in hand and convert it into a source of revenue as the Coal Trust did the United Mine Workers. The material exists all right among the local labor fakirs. Shaffer is the head of the strikers, and he is known to be a skate, and has been before this in the employ of the Republican and other parties willing to hire him. He stands ready now to work for them, and he would offer no objection to working for them in the Trust. This is proven by the "fight money with money" circular, which he issued today:

"Brethren, we must resist, only because we cannot endure. I ask all men of honor and principle to leave the mills and refuse to work until they recognize and admit our right to organize if we desire.

"To the independent mills now operating I appeal for aid. Assess yourselves liberally so that we may fight the trust with the only weapon they can employ—money. Let the people of America know what they may expect from the trusts."

The American Sheet Steel Company is making a general revision of prices. The object of the combine, according to the view held by the labor union, is to frighten the independent sheet steel manufacturers who have signed the Amalgamated scale. The heaviest cut made by the combine is in No. 28, the standard guage, which is reduced from $3.35 per 100 pounds to $3.10, a reduction of $5 a ton.

The lighter gauges have been cut in price from $1 to $2 a ton. The cut was a surprise, as all the sheet steel mills have been busy and have many orders yet unfilled. Prices were firm and the orders in hand were sufficient to keep the mills in operation.

There is consternation among the men still at work, because they believe that this circular means a large sized holdup. It also means that Shaffer is trying his usual game, and is attempting to frighten or coax money out of the independent producers. It is not at all probable that the game will work, as the independents know the hopelessness of the strike. They may put a little money into it, but only in case there is a chance of tying up the Steel Trust mills for a little longer period.

The men who are out are not in a very enthusiastic frame of mind. They know the extent of the Steel Trust's power, and they have realized that the intention of the trust from the first was not only to concentrate mills, but also to slash wages.

The strikers have no treasury, and even if they had one they could do little because of the number of men involved. The men number about 35,000, and even allowing each striker the sum of $3.00 a week, the outlay would drain the united treasuries of the A. F. of L. in a few weeks. Looked at in the most hopeful light the men can not hold out longer than a month. The income from Shaffer's sweeping demand will be but a drop in the bucket. He can "fight capital with capital"—but he is yet to get it. The Trust, on the contrary, has millions and millions of dollars where it can lay its hands on it.

Western Piano Competition.

Persons who make pianos said yesterday that competition against Eastern piano manufacturers by firms in the middle West is so great that the manufacturers of this section are beset with the attentions of promoters who wish them to combine to resist the Western aggression. The trade is not favorable to combination.

The authority quoted said that an idea of the increase of business of the Western manufacturers might be had in the fact that less than a dozen factories within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago turn out 45,000 pianos a year, and that the total output of the whole middle West is about twice the output of Chicago alone. Thus, it is claimed, the annual output of pianos west of the Alleghany Mountains is as much as 70,000 to 90,000. The annual output of the country is said by the same authority to be about 140,000. Fifteen years ago the middle West made only about 5 per cent of the pianos made in the United States.

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IN HOLYOKE.

Pure and Simplers Beating the Air With the Boycott.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 2.—There is much excitement and expectancy here in the industrial field, as to what may happen on and after July 3. The Papermakers' Union of this city, which claims a membership of 3,200 has decided to "unionize" every papermill and expects every mill owner to employ none but "union" members in the future. The papermakers union give as a reason for this step that some of the mill bosses have discriminated against some of their members, and have also paid a bonus of five dollars to some of those employes who stayed in the mills during the recent strike. The movement is looked upon in various lights by the mill bosses. Some favor it and have already given notice to their employes that they must join the "union" or get out. Others say they do not mind employing "union" members, but do not feel inclined to compel their employes to join a "union" if they don't want to join it.

Again some are altogether opposed to the move and these say they will fight the "union."

At the Newton Mill, where one of our comrades, a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, is employed, and who has so far defied the "union" although he has stood with the strikers from first to last, at this mill, the superintendent requested our comrade to join the "union" giving as a reason that the mill is so crowded for orders that they can not think of defying the "union," which they would otherwise do. This comrade had partly decided to give up his job rather than to be forced into a pure and simple unon, but something has since occurred that decided the question. A member of the "union" called upon the superintendent and begged to be given the job of this comrade, as he was a non-union man and would be obliged to give up the job anyway. This so disgusted the superintendent that he told the man to clear out and never show his face again. Our comrade is a first class man and the company does not wish to part with his services. Thereupon, he was requested as a favor to join the "Union," and the superintendent would pay the initiation which is $10. It is also stated that some of the mills will adopt the UNION LABEL and use it as a merchandise for the benefit of their mills. The Holyoke Central Labor Union which has now nearly forty affiliated "Unions," seems to be the guiding hand and head in these moves, and has levied a boycott upon the street railroad company's summer resort at Mountain Park to force the firemen in its powerhouse into the "Union." Every "Union" has since indorsed the boycott and it has spread to the neighboring cities of Springfield and Westfield where the "Unions" have placed a fine from one dollar to ten dollars upon any member who frequents said resort. From all acccounts it appears that the boycott has an unexpected effect, although the president of the company, William Loomis, is reported to have said that the boycott does not hurt the company financially. The class struggle peeps out of this affair as it does every time in all like cases. It is stated from reliable sources that the Mountain Park cars although they leave the center of the city almost empty rapidly fill up as soon as they reach the aristocratic highlands, and it is also stated as a fact that many of the idle set who thus come to the assistance of the company frequently pay for a whole seat in the car. To offset this move, the Central Labor Union has, voted to boycott every merchant who is seen riding on a car of that line.

Thus it is seen that a great deal of ugly blood is made at present and there is no doubt but that the next Labor War here will not come off such a Sunday school picnic as was the last strike.

R.

A Capitalist "Union."

WITCHITA, Kan., July 9.—The farm-hands of the wheat belt will hereafter work under a "union" scale. For several weeks the imported harvest-hands have been attempting to form a "union" of the farm laborers, and now they have succeeded. There are already 600 members of the "union," and more are coming in every day. D. W. Blaine, a merchant of Pratt, is the founder of the "union." He has charge of the importing of 15,000 harvest-hands this summer, and after he has got a good many of them here he found them incapable of doing the work. He also found a great many men from the cities who were dissatisfied with the wages and tried to cause strikes.

The new "union" will control the scale of wages, set the number of hours to be worked, and define a standard of ability for entering the "union." The man must cut fifteen arces of wheat in the forenoon and twelve in the afternoon with three horses and an improved binder.

The "union" is meeting with favor among the farmers.

Spanish Workers Resist Police.

SEVILLE, Spain, July 9.—There was a serious conflict in a street here to-day between workmen and gendarmes. Because of the refusal of groups of the former to disperse the gendarmes arrested a workman. The latter's comrades thereupon dug up cobble stones and threw them at the police, injuring five of them. The gendarmes charged, shots were fired and several persons were hit. Women participated in the disturbance. The prefect, who intervened, was stoned. Finally a force of cavalry dispersed the strikers.

VIRGINIA SOCIALISTS.

THEIR SECOND ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION HELD IN RICHMOND.

The Platform Adopted and Candidates Nominated—Tried and True Men Represent the Class-Conscious Workingmen of the Old Dominion.

The Socialist Labor Party of Virginia met in State convention in the city of Richmond on July 4th, delegates being present from Sections Roanoke, Newport News and Richmond.

The convention was called to order by Comrade H. Adolph Muller, State Secretary, and a temporary organization was effected by the election of Alex. B. McCulloch as Temporary Chairman and Thomas A. Hollins as Temporary Secretary.

After the adoption of the report of the committee on organization and rules, the temporary officers were made permanent, and Louis Mayo, was elected vice-chairman.

Encouraging reports were made from each section. Especially interesting was the report from Newport News, where nearly all the comrades are involved in the machinists strike in the shipyard. The situation there is a most forlorn one, and gives the lie to the boastings of "victory" which chief Fakir O'Connell has been making of late. Since the strike began in the shipyard six weeks ago, the unionists have ereceived the munificent sum of SIX DOLLARS out of O'Connell's colossal strike fund. Much rottenness and corruption in the machinists' organization has been revealed as the result of the strike, and the realization on the part of the rank and file that they have been miserably duped by O'Connell and his henchmen is forcing itself on many minds that have heretofore been proof against acceptance of the truth. That an Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. will be formed in Newport News as soon as the strike ends (and that will be in a few days), there is little doubt.

The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the report of the platform committee, and the following was adopted:

The National Platform of 1900 was adopted as the State platform by simply changing the words "United States" to "Virginia.' The remainder of the platform is as follows:

"Our hope for accomplishing this grand and glorious mission of working class emancipation lies in the wielding of a class conscious ballot by the working class. Every impediment thrown in the way of access to the ballox-box is an attempt on the part of capitalism to rivet upon the worker more securely the chains of wage-slavery.

"The Socialist Labor Party therefore stands to-day, always, for universal suffrage, and denounces as a crime projected against the eworking-class the movement now on foot to curtail the right of suffrage by setting certain additional qualifications for its exercise. In view of the fact that the working class is not represented in the Constitutional convention—every one of the hundred members composing said body being a representative of capitalistic interests—we urge the wage-workers of Virginia to be alert and watchful of the proceedings of the said Constitutional convetion, so as to be prepared to strike a blow at the proper moment against the rascally schemes that are sure to emanate from the aforesaid coterie of capitalist politicians.

"We protest against and reduction of public school facilities, but demand extension of the same. We denounce the proposition for a division of school funds, and demand that said school funds be kept intact as at present.

"We are fully alive to the fact that the education of the working class depends almost solely upon our public school system and its strict enforcement. Our present capitalist system of production, with its continual demand for cheap labor is, by denying the father sufficient wages upon which to support his family decently, rapidly depriving the children of an opportunity to obtain an education, by forcing them into the workshops and factories in order that they may assist in supporting the home. In order to prevent the children of the working class, on reaching their majorchise as the result of an ity, from being denied the right of franchise as the result of educational qualification for voting, as proposed by members of the Constitutional Convention), the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia demands that all education be free and compulsory until the children reach the age of sixteen years, and that where found necessary, assistance be furnished by the State, in order that civilization may be maintained and the future of the race preserved.

"The Socialist Labor Party in Virgina also denounces the present Election Laws of the State as being the invention of a ring of political knaves and the means of robbing the class-conscious workingman of his ballot. We demand that this disgraceful law be wiped off the statute-book, and that in its stead there shall be enacted an election law which will guarantee to every citizen the fullest possible opportunity of casting his ballot and of having it counted for that party for which it was cast. Under the operations of the present election law a very large proportion of the working class is disfranchised by reason of their having to be at their places in the mill or the workshop before the voting-places are open on election day, and the polls are closed before their day's toil is completed. We therefore demand an election law containing the following provisions:

1. The voting places to be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.
2. Every political party represented on the ballot to be entitled to a representative in the voting place.
3. The complete voting ticket to be made public ten days before Election Day by the official or officials with whom the nomination for office are filed.
4. The voting ticket to be rendered intelligible to every voter, by the names of candidates being printed under the proper party designation, and that an emblem or picture representative of each party be printed under the party name on the voting ticket.

The committee on the Attitude of the Party towards Trades Unions reported the following address, which was adopted:

"TO THE WORKERS OF VIRGINIA.

"In view of the ignorance, incompetency and brazen corruption of the leaders of the pure and simple trades union movement in Virginia, which condition is far from being confined to this State, but is much in evidence everywhere, because it is inherent in that type of organization, we call upon the working class to organize into a bona fide trades union movement, which will protect the workers against the aggressions of capitalism and its henchmen—the labor fakirs.

"As an instance in point, we direct the attention of those who are members of "trades unions," as well as those who are contemplating joining a "union" to the disgraceful spectacle that has recently been furnished by the Democratic gubernatorial primaries—one set of "trades union" leaders in the hire of Swanson, and the other set being oiled by Montague—both capitalist politicians, standing squarely antagonistic to working-class interests. Have you read the circular entitled "Krausse's Record," written about the President of the Richmond Trade and Labor Council by the Secretary of the same body? What can you expect to gain by belonging to organizations which tolerate such leadership? Cannot you see the labor fakir is a capitalist agent, whom you are supporting to your injury and the detriment of your class?

"Then, fellow workers, refuse to give any longer your support to labor fakirism, which pure and simple trades unionism is hopelessly honeycombed with, and join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is free from every influence that has rendered British and American "trades unionism" impotent and worthless. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is an organization which will assist you in your battles against capitalism on the economic field, while by voting on every occasion for the political candidates of the Socialist Labor Party you will strike a blow for the abolition of that capitalistic system of society, which makes possible the labor fakirs of the Mullen and Krausse stripe.

The Krausse circular will be published along with our platform in pamphlet form. It is a characteristic specimen of dirty-linen washing between labor fakirs, in the course of which one challenges the other to deny having received money from political candidates. It is too lengthy a document to embody in this already long report.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the State election. The following candidates were unanimously chosen:

For Governor:
HUGH D. MAC TIER,
(of Roanoke).

For Lieutenant-Governor:
HUGH BOLTON,
(of Hampton).

For Attorney-General:
Dr. B. DORSEY DOWNEY,
(of Roanoke).

Space forbids further mention of these comrades whom the Party in Virginia has chosen as its standard-bearers, save that each and all of them are pioneers in the Socialist Movement in this State, men who have been tried and found to be true as steel, and who can be depended on to represent our grand principles with credit to the cause and to themselves.

After several speeches, which were enthusiastically received notwithstanding the mercury hovered around the 100 mark, and amid general expressions of satisfaction with the work accomplished by our second State Convention, the convention adjourned.

ALEX. B. McCULLOCH,
Manchester, Va., July 6.

Am ericanized London.

Another sign of the American conquest. A fruiterer in the West End is making his goods in United States coinage—strawberries, for instance, at 16 cents a basket. This is a trifle superfluous, for most Americans who come over here know perfectly well the value of English money, and of English goods, too. Yet, after all, the fruiterer is perhaps, only foreshadowing the inevitable. We are having a new coinage, and we might as well accept the situation—call our sovereigns five-dollar pieces, our shillings "quarters," our sixpences "dimes" and our halfpennies "cents."—London Chronicle.

MINERS UP IN ARMS.

FIRED UPON BY DEPUTY SHERIFFS THEY STORM THE CAMP.

Were Endeavoring to Get Men at Work to Quit When Attacked—Strike Breakers Run Out of the County—Governor Refuses to Send Troops.

DENVER, Col., July 4.—Three men were killed and ten wounded in the all-day battle which was waged at Telluride yesterday between striking "union" miners, intrenched in the mountain side, and men in the Smuggler-Union mining camp. Fighting commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning and late in the afternoon the striking miners stormed the camp and carried it. They gave each of the 100 men there a bit of white rag, lined all of them up on the trail to Ouray county, and marched them over the range, warning them never to come back.

George Nicholson, shift boss, and John Barthell, one of the attacking party, were killed. The wounded whose names are known are Charles M. Becker, mine superintendent, right arm shattered; William Jordan, shift boss and deputy sheriff, shot through both hips; Dr. Sheldon, shot through hand; member of attacking party, who will not tell his name, shot through both legs. Jordan lay suffering in the bunkhouse until afternoon, when a party of six men with rifles ran the gauntlet of armed strikers, and, by a secret and unusual trail, carried him to Telluride, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Hall.

About 100 men, some of them sworn as deputy sheriffs, were working the mine in strikers' places. The strikers on Tuesday placed rifles within range of the Bullion tunnel, and that night 300 men went up the mountain and armed themselves. One hundred and fifty were on Cimaron Knob. On a trail below Bullion tunnel and on Valley View Hill the other 150 were stationed.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a committee of twenty-five came down from Cimaron Knob, unarmed, for the purpose of holding a consultation with the miners at work in the tunnel. Deputy sheriffs in the mine orderd them to stop, and fired upon them. The committee ran back to Cimaron Knob, and the strikers at once opened fire on the mine. The sheriff when he found the character of the opposition tried to stop the fight, but was driven back. Shots fired at the office and bunkhouse at the mouth of Bullion tunnel roused the town and warned the men in the mine that the end of the effort to settle the strike by moral suasion had come.

Workmen at the Liberty Bell mine, 150 strong stopped work and joined forces in attacking the Smuggler-Union. Two hundred men from the Tomboy reinforced the attacking party. There was firing on the mountain all the afternoon. The besieged miners were barricaded in the mine property and Bullion tunnel and returnel the fire of the strikers.

They telephoned to Telluride for assistance, but the local authorities did not think they had sufficient force to drive the strikers away, and so did nothing. The strikers were intrenched on the mountainside above the tunnel, which is less than 1,000 feet from the top of the mountain, and would allow no one to approach them or the besieged mine. Their position commanded that side of the mountain, and pickets were posted on top to give warning of any attempt to attack from the opposite side.

Sheriff Dowatin wired to Governor Orman asking him to send troops to disperse the strikers. State Senator Buckley, of San Miguel county, in which Telluride is situated, wired to the Governor last night asking him not to send troops. The First Regiment of the National Guard was asmbled last night in the Glenarm street armory, in readiness to answer a call, but later in the evening Governor Oram ordered them to disperse, but to hold themselves in readiness to mobilize immediately on notice. The Mayor of Telluride has ordered all saloons closed from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. until otherwise notified.

Proposed Coke Combination.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—The matter of forming a combination of the independent coke manufacturers is again discussed here, and may be carried through to a successful conclusion this time, although three times before a similar movement has failed. If an actual consolidation cannot be made, it is likely that a "gentleman's agreement" will be drawn up to include coke prices. The H. C. Frick Coke Company will probably be included, as it has always been the policy of that concern to quote high prices even when competitors were underbidding. If a consolidation of the independents is effected, a price agrement will then probably be made with the coke interests of the United States Steel Corporation. It is proposed to include in the proposed combination the Bessemer-Connellsville Coke Company, Latrobe Coke Company, the W. J. Rainey Coke Company, and the Continental Coke Company, a new concern, which has just started 300 ovens at Uniontown, and is preparing to start 300 more. It is proposed to create the new company with a capital of about $15,000,000, and establish headquarters in Pittsburgh.

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THE "UNITED" KANGAROO

Proves to Be Both a Craven and a Would-Be Duper.

DETROIT, July 3.—As the reformers conference is held in Detroit, the comrades throughout the country, no doubt, expect some kind of a report about it from us. And a report can be made which will place the whole affair in the proper light.

Among the delegates to this convention are: Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland; Sam Jones, ex-Mayor of Toledo; James E. Scripps, a local capitalist and owner of some of the most influential capitalist papers in the different middle western cities; A. M. Simons, "Editor of International Review;" Walter Thomas Mills, "of Mills school of Political Economy"; H. Gaylord Wilshire, "Editor of the Challege," etc., etc. Mr. Schipps is a gentleman who, when water commissioner in Detroit, in 1894, excused the shooting down of water board employes. Mr. Scripps said at that time that wages are regulated by supply and demand, and that while the supply of labor power was more plentiful at that time than it had been previously, these men could not expect to get their old pay, and, since they refused Mr. Scripps' philanthropy, he found the shooting perfectly in order. Mr. Tom L. Johnson at one time stated that he advocated municipal ownership as proposed by Pingree, because it was beneficial to Tom L. Johnson. As to Jones of Toledo, well, his non-partisan support of capitalist parties is well known.

On the first day of the convention, when Tom L. Johnson was chairman, it was stated that the three candidates for the Presidency for 1904 on the Democratic ticket, were the three men present on the stage of Philharmonic Hall. Such men as Simons, Wilshire, Mills, etc., therefore, are in the proper place when they decide with the above named capitalists what ways and means must be adopted to bring about "a union of all reform and socialist forces."

The "Evening News" of this city, in its report of the conference, says that A. M. Simons "asserted that IF the other reformers didn't join them, the socialists would not give up their party for any other, new or old." Hence, the Social Democratic party stands wide open for capture by any party that will make a bid for it in the shape of a few "socialistic" phrases put into the other party's platform. It seems as if the whole conference will make up the Social Democratic convention in Indianapolis, and the result of the Indianapolis convention, with such elements in its make-up, can easily be imagined when we consider that Tom L. Johnson said: "I say to the socialists, welcome! We will go with you a long way, but the trouble is fundamental, and this must be reached before there is any permanent improvement in the condition of mankind." (Quoted from Detroit "Evening News," of June 28, 1901.)

The local press gave long reports of the conference, but as the conference is still in session, we can not make our report complete as yet. But up to now, it seems as if the originators of the conference scheme have been successful, for they are able to boast about "the absence of the pauper delegate who couldn't afford to live in a hotel and who, therefore, carried his lunch and ate it in the hall, as happened at the Buffalo conference." The capitalist interests back of the conference, therefore, seem to have the delegate either in their power (read pay), or it finds that those other delegates that it does not control are representing their own personal capitalist interests. They are certainly not bothered by any bona fide representatives of the proletariat, unless it be, that these last-named men bother them on the outside of the conference. And so it is. Yes, the capitalist papers, and especially one of the aforementioned Mr. Scripps' papers, the "Evening News," lost nearly all its enthusiasm for the conference as a result of this meddling with the reformers from the outside, and it exclaims in disgust, in an editorial on July 1st: "The true reformer always has an individual scheme for the guidance of others which he is seldom able to clearly express, and is never able to follow himself. He is indignant over the wrongs of the world, but his rage at these is as mild as milk as compared with his hatred of other reformers who do not believe in his particular scheme." . . . "He wanted to be insulted and he poked Meyers again whereupon Meyers gave him another aspirated exhaust." . . . "This represents the manner of too many reformers. They not only want to impress their own ideas upon all their fellow men, but they want to do it by force and fury." . . . "The convention is not unlike a steam boiler without safety valve or steam pipe. When it is put over the fire of a general discussion, forces are generated within. They are exerted in every direction, but there appears to be no way of applying them to the driving of machinery, and when the discussion gets too hot there is usually an explosion like the eruption of Mr. Mills yesterday."

Of course, as a whole, the local press jumps into the breach and attempts to break a lance in defense of the falling Mr. Mills and his companions. The "Free Press," for instance, in booming up Mills' deed, lies about the occurrences, suppresses facts, twists much of what was said, and exaggerated the size of Comrade Meyer by about 7 or 8 inches. Of course, to hide its lies it does not mention his name. And, with the exception of the "News" and "Tribune," the other papers copy mainly from the "Free Press," as is plainly visible by a comparison of the different reports.

The cause for so much howling and crying and lying is as follows: On last Saturday night, the Socialist Labor Party held its usual weekly open air meeting on the Campus Martius, and the speakers, Comrades Meyer and Richter, attacked all the different shades of reformers. They exposed the fallacies of their different hobbies, and they paid especial attention to the Social Democrats' connection with the pure and simple union, and to the connection that exists between both the pure and simple union and the Social Democrats, and the capitalist class and its reformers' con- paid in seventy of these (52,000 employ- ference. Here, at this meeting, the Social Democrats were branded as "frauds" and "fakirs," and the names of Simons and Wilshire were repeatedly referred to as being some of the guilty ones. Meyer finally challenged any one of the delegates to the conference to a debate and announced that he wished to see the audience attend the Social Democrats' meeting in Arbeiter Hall the next day, to see to it that he should be allowed to face both Wilshire and Simons in their own meeting.

Former experience with Hayes of Cleveland, and Simons of Chicago had proved to him that Kangaroos will, if possible, try to get out of facing a Socialist Labor Party man. Simons had sneaked away when, about July 4th, last year, Meyer attacked him in their own hall, among his own crowd, in Chicago, after the Kangaroos' Illinois State convention. And as to Hayes, he failed to appear last year at a mass meeting at which he was listed to speak, because he had to take a boat ride—the day after Meyer had shown him up at one of our Campus meetings. Hayes had also been on the Campus at the time, but failed to show his face to the speaker. Hence, the only way to force these men to face our men was to attack them or to challange them at their own meetings. This would exclude all chances to find or make an excuse of any kind.

At the meeting of the Social Democrats, held last Sunday, there were, as a result of the announcements made at our meeting the night previous, a number of Socialist Labor Party men, and the speeches made by the speakers showed, also, that our meeting did have some influence on them in determining their texts. At least Mr. A. M. Simons, Editor; Prof. Walter Thomas Mills of Political Economy and Mr. H. Gaylord Wilshire, Editor, all tried their best to imitate the Socialist Labor Party in its principles and manner of agitation. They seemed to talk half of the time to no one but Comrade Meyer, and, evidently, they thought that this would show that their principles had been misrepresented by the speakers on the Campus the night previous.

This idea was wrong, however, for they were confronted with the question: "Why don't you act in conformity with your preaching?" Of course, when this question was asked the inconsistency of their actions was proven by comparing abstracts of their own speeches with their stand towards the pure and simple union, etc.

Of course, Simons thought that brag and bluff would win him the day, and he aid: "I may as well give it to him good and hard while I am at it," and then began to explain that nobody but the Kangs had ever "fought the fakirs in the unions" "while the men that now belong to the Socialist Labor Party were crawling like curs." "We can point to dozens of them driven from their positions by us," etc.

When Comrade Meyer finally got a chance to get the floor again, he began to rip open Simon's answer but was refused the chance to proceed. Thereupon he publicly branded them again as frauds and fakirs, and challenged Simons to a debate. Simons answered that since comrade Meyer had failed to debate with him while he was in Chicago he (Simons) would not accept now, because his time was taken up by the convention.

Whereupon comrade Meyer challenged him again, in a general way, to a debate and finding that Simons did not have the necessary backbone, he challenged any one of the men assembled on the stage. It was at that time occupied by the chairman of the meeting, E. W. Mills of Detroit, A. M. Simons of Chicago, Walter T. Mills of Chicago, H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles and Geo A. Eastman of Detroit, none of whom dared to accept. The bluffers here dropped their mask and the challenger H. Gaylord Wilshire, who claims to be willing to pay thousands of dollars for chances to debate with different people, did not dare to acept a challenge to debate. So completely did they disgrace themselves that they could not have made it worse by getting ripped wide open in the debate. But, of course, of all this, not a single one of the capitalist papers mentions a word. The Socialist Labor party, however, will know how to place the aforesaid men and their party properly before the people, and, in order to leave nothing undone that might prove afterwards to have been an oversight, a meeting was called on the campus and Mr. Simons was publicly branded a liar when comrade Meiko Meyer explained to the public that Simons ran away from him at their convention in Chicago, in this way, for that time, depriving Meyer of the chance to challenge Simons to another and public debate.

But to come back to the hall meeting. At first, and before Meyer asked the aforesaid question, we had a rumpus because the chairman refused to recognize comrade Meyer; at least, he ignored him when he asked for the floor. At the beginning of the meeting comrade Meyer had asked the chairman whether he meant to say that he invited criticism if any one had any objection to what was said. Whereupon the chairman announced that questions would be answered later on. Some fifteen minutes later—seemingly after he had been instructed to do so—the chairman announced again that questioners should confine their questions to objections to what had been said by the speakers. And when, some time after that, questions were called for, comrade Meiko Meyer asked for the floor.

The chairman pretended that he did not notice him, and after having allowed others to speak repeatedly in preference to comrade Meyer, an objection to such mode of procedure in a public meeting was made by comrade Bacher. The speaker answered him that he was running the meeting and would use his own judgment, whereupon several hisses were heard. Mills of Chicago was answering the questions, as he happened to be the speaker. He called upon the hissers to quit, and as he did not change his decision, but repeated his former statement, the hisses came again as an answer. Whereupon, talking to comrade Meyer he said that he would throw him out of the hall if he should hiss again, and almost before he had ended the "siss" of comrade Meyer caused Mills to jump over the railing surrounding the rostrum and he walked close up to comrade Meyer. Of course, had Mills been in earnest he would have proceeded to throw Meyer out, but comrade Meyer not wishing to be caught unawares, grabbed Mills by his wrists and backed him into the gangway and up to the wall. Mills, hereupon, showed that he wall. Mills, hereupon showed that he was getting anxious to get away again, and as he had practically recalled his original statement, while, at the same time, his Kangaroo friends were trying to pull him out of comrade Meyer's grip so as not to allow his friends to tear the clothing off of Mills' body, he was finally liberated by Meyer and sheepishly he moved back to remount the platform. Mills was more fortunate, however, than Eastman, because, seemingly, his clothing and body were not torn by his friends, while Eastman came near losing an ear some two or three years ago because his friends did not consider that comrade Meyer hung on to Eastman's ear while they were trying to drag Eastman out of his reach.

Of course Eastman, too, at that time, was the assailant. But until the end of the meeting the Kangaroos acted arbitrarily and fair play seemed to be an unknown quality to them. As long as the questioners did not belong to the S. L. P. they could ask questions on any subject and anything they pleased; yes, they were even allowed to make speeches and they could get the floor a half dozen times in succession, but the S. L. P. men were not so successful. Repeatedly protests arose for fair play and, at last, when the hall was nearly empty, the rest of the S. L. P. comrades went out as a body leaving the Kangaroos on the stage the freedom to tyrannize themselves.

Shortly before leaving the hall several comrades had asked questions, and as a result of what had happened, Wilshire and Simons were sitting on the platform with a look on their faces that made one think of whipped curs. At last Mr. Eastman, editor, had to help them out of the hole and he began to try to answer the last question asked by our comrades, but he did not say much more than that he could "answer comrade Richter's question." Everything he said after that sentence was uttered in such a confused form that it was impossible to understand what he was alluding to. It was a great success for Kangarooism and reform in Detroit—"aber nit." Detroit is the Mecca of reformers and deformers.

LENIENCY TO BANK-LOOTERS.

McKinley Has Set Forty-five of Them Free in Four Years.

President McKinley has, in a startlingly large number of cases, allowed his pardoning power to stand between bank officials criminally responsible for the disappearance of bank funds and the punishment deliberately adjudged to them after a fair trial. Bank officers convicted and sentenced after every effort was put forth by their counsel and their friends to secure an acquittal and to mitigate the sentence have been set free by the President long before their terms of just punishment expired, literally in scores of instances. Forty-five embezzlers and bank wreckers have been set free by McKinley in four years. The disastrous effect of such treatment of one of the serious crimes is manifest. The impression is created that, when a bank official lays hands on the bank's money, which he is specially charged to guard, he is committing hardly more than an error of judgment. In the eye of the President the employee's inability to restore the money is rather a piece of hard luck than anything else.

If the President's clemency continues to take this remarkable form he will have rescued ninety bank thieves from the penalty of the law by the time his second term expires. To extend the same leniency to other classes of criminals would mean the liberation of 1,900 a year.

Apparently the bank wrecker enjoys some mysterious special privilege not granted to the ordinary criminal. There are, for instance, exactly twenty burglars to every embezzler in the prisons of the United States, yet not a single pardon is recorded to the credit of the dark-lantern-and-jimmy fraternity.

The plea of "extenuating circumstances" cannot be made in behalf of a number of these pardoned bank wreckers, as the records show that some of them had several trials and every technicality was used by their lawyers before they were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment.

American Automatic Looms.

BOSTON, July 7.—A cablegram received in this country from Manchester, England, June 26 said that an automatic loom was being perfected in America which would revolutionize completely the weaving machinery of the world. With the invention, it was stated, one man could attend to twenty-four looms. George O. Draper of the Draper Company, Hopedale, was seen in regard to the cablegram and said he had read it and wondered what it meant.

His concern has made automatic looms for six years and has sold them abroad as well as in this country, very generally. It has agencies on the Continent.

Asked if his automatic looms had been sold in Manchester, he said that they had never been taken up in England, in spite of all his efforts, the manufacturers being too much afraid of the labor unions to touch them. He said he knew what other makers of automatic looms were doing, but that the most recent thing of the kind sent out by a competitor was a year and a half old. He thought the incident mentioned by the cable might be merely a feeler put out by the manufacturers toward the unions.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

AMONG THE MINERS.

The S. T. & L. A. Arousing Their Class-Consciousness.

If there is a craft of men in America that need to be emancipated from the capitalist system and the slimy labor fakir, that craft is the coal miners. Often forced by grim poverty to sacrifice their little babes on Mammon's altar; betrayed and sold out by the fakirs employed by their masters whenever they resist further oppression, the future looked dark and gloomy indeed until the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance broke through the crust of conservatism, and began confronting the dastards who are responsible for our present ignorance, poverty and misery.

Until the S. T. & L. A. took its place upon the economic field to combat freak, capitalist and fakir alike, we had no friend to turn to, no avenue of escape, but stood helpless in the capitalist clutches, robbed and murdered at their sweet will. We were led into the shambles by the McBrides, Kennas, Ratchfords, Mitchells, Hunters and Dolans, and shot in the back by the militia, a grave upon the hillside, or in Potters field was our logical end. But when the banner of intelligence and reason, wielded by class-conscious working men, struck the blinders from off our eyes, and also began to cave in the corrupt heads of the labor fakirs, then hope revived in our breasts, and in the not distant future we view our haven of peace and plenty—the Socialist Republic.

Many may think the miners are under the complete domination of such men as Dolan, (commonly known in Coat Bridge, Scotland, as "The Wife Beater,") but if they do mould some men's actions to suit themselves, it is only because the great truths taught by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance have not penetrated to the fastnesses wherein, by reason of poverty, they are compelled to dwell. But once let the lightning strike, let the truth shine in upon the cause of our misery and poverty, and the Dolans shun that place and the class-conscious men as though they were a pestilence. Only too well do the fakirs know their teachings are false, and will not stand the close scrutiny of truth, and their black hearts and yellow livers shrink when they think of that day of reckoning that will come as sure as night follows day.

In between the hills of Pennsylvania nestles many a hot bed of misery and poverty known as mining camps: Camps where human beings are exploited from their cradles to their graves; where the sunshine of actual pleasure and enjoyment never penetrates; where the "pluck me" store blossoms and blooms in regal glory; where the capitalist and labor fakir rule supreme, and where hope in the miner's breast is almost dead. Into these hell holes the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance MUST carry the warfare of emancipation, MUST take the capitalist and labor fakir alike by the throat, and restore back to the miners the improved tools of production and the land stolen from them.

In the mining camp known as Moon Run, the first gun has been fired, and the red flag of freedom hoisted, and from now on an active campaign will be conducted for the purpose of educating the miners. Comrades Geo. A. Brown and James McConnell were our speakers, and for almost three hours hot shot and shell were fired into the enemy's camp. Comrade Brown spoke directly upon the fakir tactics of the Mitchells, Dolans, etc., and the beneficial results to be obtained, by following the teachings and tactics of the ONLY class-conscious labor organization—the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The best of order prevailed, and the miners drank in his words of truth and wisdom like the Sahara swallows drops of rain. Many times remarks of "You're right, old man," "That's the truth, and I know it." "You bet," and "That's so," would fall from the men's lips, and many went to their homes with lighter hearts than they had carried for many a day. Comrade McConnell spoke on "Poverty, its cause, and how to abolish it." In that clear, concise and scientific manner for which he is noted, held his listeners spell bound for over an hour. When questions were called for, a miner asked: "Why do you blame the Mitchells and Dolans for our condition and call them labor fakirs?" Comrade Brown explained why they are called labor fakirs, and showed, by citing other crafts and trades, that the so-called labor leaders of the Gompers, Mahon, Ratchford stripe were the hirelings of the capitalist class, and really misleaders of the workers. Comrade Stamper, to clinch what had already been said concerning Mitchell, McBride, Warner and Dolan, took the proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention, United Mine Workers of America, and proved that McBride was a traitor to the miners, when he ordered the miners to make ANY SETTLEMENT THEY COULD after the National suspension of 1894, THEREBY LAYING THE ORGANIZATION PROSTRATE AT THE FEET AND MERCY OF THE OPERATORS. He cited the instance when Pat Dolan was chairman of the white wash committee that found McBride "NOT GUILTY," after being caught, red handed, with so much money that he (McBride) could give Mark Wild $600 for "CHARITABLE PURPOSES." Several miners were also blacklisted. John, why didn't they also receive $600? He also showed that when Dolan or Warner, God only knows which, had stolen $250 from the Pittsburgh treasury of the U. M. W. of America, and the miners had taken Dolan's word that Warner was the thief, and kicked Warner out, how John Mitchell had taken Warner to his bosom and appointed him a National Organizer at $3 per day and expenses. By that time the questioner had enough and left, followed by the laughter of the women present. Demands were made for another meeting the following Sunday, but our next meeting will be July 7th, when we hope to have Comrade Dalton as Chief Gunner of the class-conscious armor-plated Ram, the S. T. & L. A. Swing that hammer comrades, swing it good and hard, and the miners will be with us in the finish.

"SEARCHLIGHT."

Moon Run, July 2.

PRESS-GANG OF FARMERS.

Three Kidnappers of Labor in the Grasp of the Law.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 7.—Owing to the large crops the farmers in Nebraska and Kansas are using all sorts of schemes to get harvest hands. Enterprise in this respect has brought three citizens of Waverly within the grasp of the law.

The three farmers were in the habit of lounging about the railroad station every evening between 9 and 10 o'clock. About that time a freight train came along and stopped for water. In the Lincoln yards before starting toward Waverley two accomodating brakemen who were in with the farmers always took great pains to leave one car unsealed. Into this "tramps" would jump.

When the train stopped for water at Waverley the farmers rushed for the car and seized the lurking "tramps." One of the farmers was a Justice of the Peace. In case the "tramps" refused their overtures of work at "good wages" they were thrown into the stuffy jail and sentenced to a few days' hard labor for vagrancy. The labor consisted in shocking wheat for one of the trio.

The "tramps" were put to work under close surveillance, and when they finished their stint were allowed to depart in peace with empty stomachs.

Several of the neighbors were jealous of the three farmers because of their success of the "tramp" scheme and concluded to compete with the originators for some of the pauper labor.

One evening a few days ago the Justice and his two associates found two neighbors in possession of a "tramp" whom they had discovered in the freight car. The "vagrant" averred that he was from Chicago and declared that he could not do farm labor. The two farmers declared that he must.

The three late arrivals with the Justice at their head demanded the "tramp." Alexander Farwell and Simon Buskirk, who held the "tramp," refused to surrender him. A fight ensued. Farwell, it is alleged, struck the Justice. Then a free-for-all fight followed. Farwell and Buskirk tried to defend their "tramp." The trio of farmers were bound to get him.

In the melee the "tramp" delivered a few well-directed but impartial punches at the combatants and made his escape to a lumber yard nearby. The Justice and his party discomfited the opposition and then captured the "tramp." He was sentenced to ten days for disturbing the peace and listed for the wheat fields the next morning.

Farwell and Buskirk were not discouraged. They made their way to the county Judge early the next morning and swore out warrants for the three farmers, charging them with assault and battery. The trial will be held after harvest and in the meantime the unfortunate "tramp" is the property of the man who can pounce upon him.

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.

Decision Regarding Passengers Standing on Open Car Step.

The duties of a street-railway company to do its best to protect from harm the passenger who is temporarily standing on the running-board of an open-car, and trying to get a seat, is asserted by the Warren, (Ohio) Circuit Court, in the case of Hollingsworth vs. Cincinnati Railway Company (12 Ohio Circuit Decisions, 100). The passenger in this case had stepped upon the running-board, and was clinging to the stanchion and looking around for a seat, when another car of the same company's coming around a curve, where the tracks ran close together, struck and injured him. In the suit which he brought the trial judge ordered the jury to return a verdict for the company, on the ground that the passenger's injuries were due to his own and not the company's negligence. The Appellate Court, however, said that the evidence tended to show that the passenger was properly on the running-board, and was trying in a proper manner to find a seat. In such a case, the Court said, "if plaintiff boarded defendant's car at a proper place and in a proper manner, and, while engaged in a proper and careful way in finding a seat, was struck by a passing car of the defendant, we cannot see how the Court could, as a matter of law, say that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. It cannot be that it is a general principle of law that one who is a passenger on a car, acting in a prudent and careful manner, either while seated, standing, or going to a seat, is bound to look and listen to avoid dangers from other passing or approaching cars. It must be the duty of the company to look after the safety of its passengers from dangers produced by acts of the company, as well as from other scources which may, by the highest degree of care, be advoided." Consequently, the question as to whether the passenger was negligent should have been left to the jury, and new trial was granted.

"Sucker Rod" to Work Texas Oil.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Lloyd Jones, of this city, has just closed a deal by which a corporation with "Sucker Rod" Jones' of Toledo, as chief stockkholder, has acquired 72,000 acres of land in Freestone and Anderson counties on the Trinity River, Texas. Prof. W. H. Hudnutt has just completed an examination of the land and reports that there are 2,000 acres of iron ore, 16,000 acres of oak trees, groves of pecan trees and oil so plentiful that it bursts through the ground in springs. The purchase price is $175,000. The company will spend $100,000 in building a railroad from Palestine to Waco, Tex., touching the land, and over it will ship pecans, timber, oil and iron. Over $30,000 will be spent at once in installing machinery to work the oil deposits. The company will be incorporated in Illinois this week. Elmer E. Baldwin and Robert Linn, of Chicago, and J. W. Godair, of Rosewell, N. M., are interested.

CAPITALISTS AND FAKIRS.

Internal Evidence of Their Mutual Love and Affection.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 30.—I recently got hold of the May number of "The Union Boot and Shoe Worker," which is the official journal of that branch of the "Organized Scabbery" which is owned by and run in the interest of John F. Tobin and Horace W. Eaton, two of the slimiest amongst the "Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class" in this country. Here is some of the slush which it contains. If the working class —or that portion of it which work at the "gentle craft of leather"—had an ounce of sense when this stuff is dished up in the name of unionism, it would at once proced to kick this precious pair of "Labor Lieutenants" overboard and smash the ambulance which is called the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union by setting up a bona fide working class organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The article in question first appeared in the "Shoe and Leather Reporter" of May 9th and it evidently pleased Eaton, who edits the "Shoe Worker," to such an extent that he caused its reproduction. From it are culled the following lumps of pure and simple treachery to the working class.

"The union stamp, together with the policy of its projectors, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, have become subjects of such interest to the shoe trade that a staff correspondent of the 'Reporter' made a trip to Boston last week to investigate these subjects on their merits, without prejudice to partisans or opponents to the union stamp."

* * *

"He visited the headquarters of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on the fourth floor of the fine new Albany building WHICH IS FULL OF OFFICES AND WAREROOMS OF SHOE LEATHER HOUSES."

* * *

"The union occupies spacious apartments consisting of three or four rooms, furnished with all the conveniences for business, though with none of the luxuries of the Sybarite that critics are so prone to apportion to labor leaders, who have been supposed to subsist upon the earnings of others."

* * *

After describing the habitat of these fakirs, the write went on to describe the fakirs themselves, which he does as folows:

"John F. Tobin, president and H. M. Eaton, secretary and treasurer, are the general officers of the associations in charge at headquarters. These officers are men of different temperament and from the standpoint of the union, doubtless fulfill their functions in a thoroughly appropriate and satisfactory manner."

* * *

"Mr. Tobin is a man of middle age, of evident breadth and sincerity. HE HOLDS VIEWS REGARDING THE RELATION OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE WHICH WOULD SEEM ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ANY ONE WHO HAD ANY DEALINGS WITH LABOR UNIONS A DECADE AGO. He argues out the theory of the union and their stamp in a commendable catholic spirit, AND VIEWS THE MATTER FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE EMPLOYER OF LABOR, AS WELL AS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE WORKMAN."

* * *

After giving a few peacock feathers and yellow jackets to Mr. Eaton, the writer resumes his theme by saying Mr. Tobin states the position of the union in this way:

"Many shoe manufacturers who know nothing of our methods think they are dealing with labor unions of old. There is as much difference between the present and the old methods of conducting a labor organization as between day and night. I refer particularly to the disposition of local unions to repudiate their contracts. IN FORMER DAYS THEY WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND THE EMPLOYER HAD NO REDRESS ANOTHER EVIL WAS THE TAKING OF AN INOPPORTUNE TIME TO STRIKE DURING A RUSH OF BUSINESS. Then there were unreasonable propositions made, in season and out of season, without regard to conditions existing in competing factories. UNDER THE OLD FORM OF ORGANIZATION AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER COULD BREED TROUBLE IN THE UNION AND MAKE TROUBLE FOR THE EMPLOYER, while the majority might be entirely satisfied. Then there was a lack of discipline on the part of the unions. If the union should make an adjustment anyone, in many cases, could repudiate the action and there was little chance of redress. The local union could surrender its charter upon slight provocation without much loss."

* * *

After a long story all of which is intended to show to the shoe manufacturer how well Tobin and Eaton have got their poor dupes in hand, the article goes on to recite the following statement from Tobin which shows him to be a fakir for fair, a traitor to the working class: "IN UNIONIZING A FACTORY THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE SCALE OF WAGES. They take the factory, in commercial parlance, 'as it is,' put in their agreement instituting the arbitration features, grant permission to use the union stamp AND LET THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE SETTLE THEMSELVES AS TIME GOES ON. THERE IS NO UNIVERSAL SCALE OF WAGES IN THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION. There are manufacturers who are progressing nicely under the agreement. One prominent manufacturer visited the office while the writer was present and testified that during the period in which he had operated a union factory he had no trouble and everything ran along smoothly."

Whoever this shoe manufacturer was he without doubt told the truth.

This story here told is the confession made voluntarily by Tobin and Eaton. It is a principle of law which has long obtained, that there is no better evidence of guilt obtainable than the respondent's voluntary plea of guilty in open court.

It is the story of the robbery of the shoe workers, and not only their robbery but their attempted enslavement at the hands of these "Labor Lieutenants," which is here recited, hoping that the eyes of the enslaved shoeworkers of the United States and Canada who read these lines may be opened to see in the light of New Trade Unionism the conspiracy with which our fellow craftsmen are threatened. And once opened and awake to the necessities of the hour, an end will be put to the reign of the Labor Fakir by doing that which is necessary for our protection: Smash the pure and simple union which is and must be fakir-led; smash its outgrowth the "Labor Lieutenants" of the capitalist class, by setting up the only bona fide economic or trade union organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Smash the "labor lieutenants'" employers, the capitalist class by setting up the Socialist Labor Party, the only party of labor on this side of the Atlantic. You honest dupes, stop your fooling; stop your "boring from within."

Strike for your complete emancipation and put an end to the labor fakir and his boss, the capitalist, by "smashing from without" both of these obscene birds of prey.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party Comprising the "Middle West Circuit."

Comrades: — Since April 15th, Comrade J. R. Pepin, Organizer for the Circuit, visited the principal industrial cities in Wisconsin and Minnesota. On his return to Chicago he visited two Iowa points and three Illinois cities. Good meetings were held in nearly all points and much was done for the advancement of the Socialist Labor Party. From January 1st to June 23 the organizer secured 246 subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE and sold nearly 1,400 pamphlets. In Wisconsin he found the Social Democratic party in a muddled condition. The action of that party in Sheboygan is well known to the readers of the S. L. P. organs. In Minnesota, outside of St. Paul, no S. D. P. virus is to be found.

As it has been the desire of Comrade J. R. Pepin to retire from the position of organizer, the present managing committee for the Circuit secured the services of Comrade Philip Veal, who will continue the work, beginning July 8th in Cincinnati, Ohio and continuing in that State for two months.

Below is the financial report for the months of April, May and June:

INCOME.

By Nat. Ex. Com., S. L. P.	$81.45
By Illinois State Com	57.85
By Indiana State Com	20.00
By Ohio State Com	60.00
By Michigan State Com	30.00
By Minnesota State Com	55.80
By Wisconsin State Com	24.00
By Kentucky State Com	20.00
By R. R. Hudson, donation	1.00
Total income	$350.10

EXPENDITURES.

To bill from organizer for week ending:

April 7	$16.47
April 21	31.70
April 28	31.36
May 5	29.23
May 12	35.03
May 19	35.11
May 26	28.39
June 2	25.95
June 9	31.01
June 16	25.73
June 23	32.48
To purchase of money orders ..	.89
To stationary	.78
To postage	1.54
To deficit, April 1	25.21
Total expenditures	$350.10

Recapitulation:—

Total income	$350.10
To expenditures	350.10

From the financial report it will be seen that the National Esecutive Committee contributed a considerable portion of the total for the maintainence of the circuit. It seems possible that if all comrades in the states comprising the circuit would do what they can the circuit could be put on a self-sustaining basis without financial assitsance from the National Executive Committee so that the N. E. C. could use the means at their disposal for the organization of another circuit.

The onward march of capitalism was never so rapid as it now is. The present efforts of the capitalist politicians and their henchmen the labor fakirs to befuddle the workers were never equalled in the past. In order to bring home to the working people that their material interests imperatively require a thorough organization of their own class on the political and economic fields it is essential that agitators of the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be sent out among them to clear up their minds. Let every comrade aid in this work by contributing his mite. If this is done the possibility of having two organizers in the same territory a year hence will be realized.

The term of the Illinois State Executive Committee as managing committee for the "Middle West Circuit" expires June 30. On and after July 1st, 1901 the Ohio State Executive Committee will act as managing committee for six months. Send all communications to the secretary, John D. Goerke, 379 Kinsman street, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAS. A. BAUSTIAN,
Sec'y-Treas., Chicago, Ill.

REVOLUTIONARY UNITY.

(Translated from the French of Sorgue by B. F. Keinard.)

GENERAL CRISIS OF SOCIALISM. REFORMERS AND REVOLUTIONISTS.

Before taking up the question which forms the object of this brochure, certain preliminary statements of fact are necessary.

The French Socialist party is shaken to its foundation, but it is not alone in France that Socialism presents the saddening spectacle of division; it is everywhere—the German Socialist party itself is torn by grave internal dissentions. One can forsee that the very core of the Social Democracy will not be long in splitting into fragments. The Socialist unity in Germany is now no more than a facade, behind which the battle takes place between the conservative elements, who seek to lead the party toward a reform and governmental evolution; that is to say, retrogressive, and the irreconcilable elements, who, cost what it may, mean to maintain that party upon its true ground, the ground of the class struggle.

The two factions have explained their respective tactics in different congresses. The dissenters, through Bernstein, have defended this incredible, subversive thesis:

"The final aim of Socialism is nothing, the movement is everything."

To which Rosa Leuxembourg, faithful interpreter of Marxist thought, replies very justly indeed: "The movement, as such, is nothing, the final aim everything."

And the same Rosa Leuxembourg, when the crabbed Vollmar, another great opportunist chief, grows indignant at hearing the "young element" criticize the veterans of the party, flings at the nose of the old pontificial zouave this sharp reply: "To pretend that Vollmar is necessarily right because he is old enough to be our grand father, is not an argument."

And the energetic militant adds:

"I know well that I must earn my epaulettes, but I assure you that they will be won at the left wing where we fight with the enemy, and not at the right where compromises are made with him."

Vollmar, with scant politeness, revenged himself on the young doctoress who had tried to set him right so well, by treating her with fury.

The method of the right wing of the Social Democratic party has been set forth, with much talent, in the sensational work of Bernstein: "Theoretical Socialism and Practical Social Democracy." The author of that book strives to furnish arguments against Marxism and favorable reasons for the theory of "the regular participation of Socialists in bourgeois governments.'

The sophisms of the traducer of Marxism led to violent debates, and were victoriously refuted by Kautsky in his excellent book "Marxism."

Up to these latter times, the Belgian Labor Party had been fortunate enough to maintain good relations among its gigantic army of co-operators. But the trying hours have come. In Belgium, as elsewhere, the Socialist party has a right wing, which inclines more and more toward radicalism, possibilism. One might say that the question of electoral alliances is with our neighbors beyond Quievrain the thermometer of Socialist convictions. You may be certain that the partisans of temporary alliances, despite all restraining influences, come perilously near to transgressing the limits of the class struggle: for them everything should be subordinated to the interests of an election.

I was present recently at a congress extraordinary of the Belgian Labor Party, assembled with the design of knowing whether or not the Socialists could go to the election hand in hand with the liberals. I was permitted to hear an extremely suggestive discussion. Anseele and Volkaert were on the floor. The first defended the principle of alliances; the second fought them. One justified electoral compromises; the other contemned them; Anseele maintained reasons of practical order, of tactics; Volkaert invoked higher considerations. The debate grew heated, and ever more heated. And these words, vibrating with anger, crossed each other, run against each other: "practical sense." "socialist deviation," "reform," "revolution."

From the shock of these words, of these ideas, burst out the light, a flame throwing unexpected illumination on Belgian Socialism.

The public listened to the debate with a passionate interest; the members of the congress understood that this exchange of views between the old and the young militants had a significance extending far beyond the question on the order of the day of the congress. The two orators, pleading for and against election trading, expressed not merely their individual opinions, they translated the spirit of the two antagonistic tendencies which to-morrow will contest the fixing of the course of the great party founded by Jean Volders.

The same differences came in conflict at the annual congress held at Liege at Easter time. It was even necessary to precipitate a little the closing of these assizes to avoid an explosion between the parliamentarians and the revolutionists.

Is it necessary to cite something still more characteristic? The rightists of the Belgian Labor Party, like the rest of the rightists of all the Socialist parties, even after the ministerial crimes of Martinique and Chalon, have remained violent Millerandists.

We have seen Anseele, at the International Congress of Wagram Hall, cover Millerand with flowers, amid applause from the Fournemonts and the Terwagnes!

If the Flemish co-operator is enthusiastic at our ministerial socialism, very fortunately it is by no means the same with Vandervelde. Enemy of alliances, the latter is equally adversary of Socialist participation in a bourgeois government. One remembers his severe criticism of the Millerand act.

Here are besides the textual words of the eminent orator: "Millerand and his friends have committed a fault in accepting entry in the government, and they commit a fault greater yet in remaining there against the wish of a great fraction of the French Socialist proletariat."

The misunderstanding is also thoroughly accentuated in the other countries, notably in the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel III. In Italy, said Enrico Ferri, at the last session of international Socialism, "the Millerand case exists under another form."

Since we speak of the Paris Congress, let us note how certain adversaries of radicalized Socialism show themselves inconsistent, and how far their acts are from their words. On one hand, they declare plainly that they are hostile to the entry of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, and on the other they cause the running aground of the Guesde proposition, categoric and clear, in order to vote that of the illogical Kautsky. Because what is it at bottom after all but the proposition of the demolisher of Bernstein? It is as was said without circumlocution by an American delegate, Citizen Sanial: "A door open towards the ministers; it is corruption avowed; it is the purchase of the leaders."

It is at the head that the fish grows putrid. But, consoling fact, the masses do not seem at all disposed to follow the leaders into the quicksands of opportunism. The strikes of the dockers of London, of Antwerp, of Rotterdam, of Marseilles, of Genoa; the admirable working-class solidarity, which during three months has maintained the communist porridge pot of the irreducible Montcellians, proclaims it strongly enough. However, the crisis which traverses contemporary Socialism is only too real.

Germany has its Vollmars and its Bernsteins; Belgium its Anseeles and its Bertrands; Holland its Van Kols and its Troelstras; and we, we have our Millerands and our Jaureses. And the latter ones have not stopped half-way; they have leaped the Rubicon. Passing from theory to practice, they have gone, they and their adepts, even as far as to treason itself.

Irony of things, the staff of the "Independent" has betrayed the Sociale, just as the staff of the French army betrayed the Republic. Besides, when one recalls the origin of the Independent party, he is less surprised at its felony. Such trees, such fruits; such men, such acts.

The history of the Independent party, since its reconstruction, its attitude during the Affair and after the Affair proves sufficiently to what peril the proletariat exposed itself, in continuing to march for the good fight, with "companions," who are hand and glove with the Enemy.

II.

THE ARTIFICERS OF THE CRISIS IN FRANCE—THE INDEPENDENTS—THEIR TREASON—THEIR PROJECTS.

The Boulangist incident had had for effect the breaking up of the frame-work of the old political parties. With Boulangism buried in the cemetery of Ixelles, the parties reconstituted themselves on a new basis. It is at this troubled epoch that the group of independents, founded formerly by Malon and Rouanet, reformed itself. It embraced elements the most heteroclite: socialists, radicals, opportunists. The fugitives from the bourgeois camp took the main direction of the new organization: they were Millerand, Viviani, Jaures, two brilliant members of the Parisian bar, and a former professor of philosophy at Toulouse, of little ordinary intelligence and ex-deputy of the moderate republicans. What did these three intellectuals come to seek in the party of the proletarians? Evidently, a fruitful political career. Comprehending that the wind was toward Socialism, our politicians in the blade had quickly found their road to Damascus! And behold them ranged under the red flag.

The party of which "La Petite Republique" became the official organ sent numerous deputies to sit in the Chamber and shone some years with a lively splendor, almost throwing in the shade the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the French Labor Party.

The organization of the "Independents" owed the overshadowing position that it had gained, as much abroad as in France, to the dangerous talent of these two principal leaders: Millerand and Jaures. These two men, who have exercised upon our movement an influence so considerable, and in the last place, so ill-omened, present to the psychologist two mentalities absolutely unlike and very curious for study. Millerand, in temperament as in education, is a bourgeois, having instinctively toward the people the prejudices and prepossessions of his caste; sceptic, and cold, he was a long time an enigma, even to his own friends. Jaures sweats from every pore his Albigensian soil; impulsive, the brain strangely receptive, he submits to the influence, the ascendancy of surroundings to a degree almost unbelievable; the great suggestioner of crowds is himself eminently suggestible. Without defending him against his associates, the latter make him serve as instrument to their ambitions, their schemes, their appetites. This suffices to explain and excuse in some sort the attitude of the eminent collaborator of Mr. Maurice Dejean in the course of the Affaire, which was, for the last named, an entirely too short affair and one very lucrative. One would not know how to accuse the eloquent advocate of Dreyfus of venality; but it remains no less a fact that the Israelitish corruption has left its foul blot in his vicinity.

The eloquence of the two great chiefs of the Independents is in perfect harmony with their psychology. Jaures is a tribune a la Mirabeau, puissant and passionate; Millerand is the judicial parliamentary orator, concise and incisive. To do him justice, he has never held towards the workers a very subversive language. It is besides only at Saint-Mande that Millerand stepped a little beyond his prudent reserve and outlined a sort of profession of collectivist faith. In the discourses of Millerand Socialist, one finds the ideas of Millerand minister. The wheeling round of the former editor of Clemenceau was such as one could and ought to forsee. It was otherwise with Jaures; his conversion to Socialism seemed to hide no restriction, no mental reservation. While in his relations with the proletariat the deputy from Bercy always remained what the English call "distant," Jaures appeared to give himself to the crowd altogether, body and soul, and also communicated to his auditory the ardor which inflamed him.

The passion with which Jaures carries himself away is generally contagious and that explains itself. Jaures possesses the sincerity ofthose marvelous artists of the foot-lights who really live their role—they vibrate and they cause to vibrate. Like the great actors, he has the faculty of putting himelf in the skin of personages the most diverse. One has seen him, successively, with the same intensity of life interpret on the political scene these roles, so different: left of the Republican center, fulminating from the height of the parliamentary tribune against the heroic strike of Decazeville; great sower of ideas, casting with full hands to the four quarters of working-class France the good grain which grows up and ripens in a harvest of revolts; defender of Dreyfus, St. Michael throwing to earth the two-headed monster, clerico-militarism; finally, renegade to the revolutionary struggle, supporter of militarism and clericalism, cynical courtier of a government that is executioner of the people!

To worthily close the series of these brilliant avatars, the Mounet-Sully of political comedy, has great hopes when unity shall have consecrated him great chief of a powerful governmental party, of transforming himself into an Excellency of the capitalist republic; does it remain to see if Jacques Bonhomme is disposed to serve as foot-stool to Jaures, so as to permit him to raise himself to the spheres of government or the throne of Minister of Commerce?

The same as the treason of Millerand, the treason of Jaures begins to become manifest to all. I still remember hearing, the summer when the Dreyfusard campaign was in full blast, often in my own home in Rouergue, the harvesters coming from the Albigensian region express themselves in regard to their celebrated compatriot, in these terms: "Jores trahis" (Jaures is a traitor). Well, now it is the industrial centers who formulate the terrible accusation: "Jaures is a traitor."

Yes, the proletariat, at least in that of which he is most conscious, has let the daylight through the web of lies upon which the eloquent doer of justice has embroidered the romance of "Republican Defence." One by one the scales are falling from their eyes. If the militarist peril and the clerical peril were denounced, if the call was sounded for all the Republican energies to come to the aid of the Marianna of the tricolor cockade, it was to bring revolutionary Socialism to execute a veering around which would lead it in, without its suspecting it, to the port of the arrivists.

And if one has seen into the play of Jaures and his acolytes clearly, he has seen equally clear into that of Waldeck Rousseau. For the most part, this fact is gained: Waldeck, Millerand, Jaures, and consorts understand each other, like thieves at a fair, for the purpose of mystifying and humbugging the people.

III.

THE NEW GAME OF SOCIALISM—ABANDONMENT OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE — SHAMEFUL COMPROMISES.

At present let us examine a little the new theme of the Moderatists, the non-utopians, the "practical Socialists."

What, after all, is the new game of Socialism in which we are invited to take part?

It is a Socialism of complete repose for the ruling class. Do you doubt it?

Read, in the "Revue Socialiste," the study of Sarraute: "Opposition Socialism, Government Socialism and Class Struggle," and you will be assured. The editor of the officious review of Millerandism says especially: "Capitalism has not exhausted its historic function; it still is and for a long time will be, a social necessity." (Have your digestion, therefore, bourgeois, in peace!)

Sarraute adds: "And it is thus, that behind these antagonisms of classes which opposition and utopian Socialism alone perceives, there appears to the view of realist Socialism and which builds on the solid ground of history, that common interest of all the classes in an active and progressive production."

Here you see, clearly explained, the method of the reaction, holding as a principle the reconciliation of the classes. This latter, as we have already said, has passed from theory into practice. Since he presides at the destines of the autocratic republic, fraternizing with the powerful of earth, defender of all the monarchic orders, Millerand seizes every occasion to reconcile Labor with Capital.

The minister of commerce, not satisfied with extoling social peace in all his official discourses, with decorating the capitalists, and what capitalists! does more: his decrees aim at the same object: to furnish leading-strings for l'enfant terrible, the people, in order to trammel its liberty of action and to keep it in the lines of that horrible iron-collar, that pulverizer of revolts, which is called legality.

Oh, Capitalism ought to burn a fine taper to Millerand!

We can understand how on the memorable day when Waldeck-Rousseau metamorphised the "citizen Millerand" into "Monsieur le Ministre," it was believed the party was captured, both among our ministerial set and their parasites, and among their clients the plutocrats.

Waldeck-Rousseau asserted to his intimates, the morrow of the accouchement of his ministerial phenomenon, his Millerand-Gallifet ministry: "I have imprisoned the Social Question in the Cabinet."

In saying this, the President of the Council had counted without—the Socialists. The Socialists, the true Socialists, repudiated all compromise with the comedians of Socialism, the hirelings of the Minister of the Interior, by the manifesto of separation. On, that manifesto, what a stone thrown into the ministerial frog-pond.

You still remember it, comrades, that vibrating manifesto? Most assuredly; but the moment seems come, nevertheless, to bring it again to the attention of the militants. There are so many forgetful memories. Here then, is what our friends declared in 1899:

"TO WORKING CLASS AND SOCIALIST FRANCE.

"Citizens:—In stepping forth from the group called the 'Socialist Union of the Chamber,' which has just furnished a government to the bourgeois Republic, the representatives of organized working-class and Socialist France have not obeyed a simple impulse of anger, any more than they have intended to limit their common action to the protestation of a moment.

"It was a question of having done with a pretended Socialist polities, made of compromises and deviations, which for too long a time it was endeavored to substitute for the class, and, therefore, revolutionary, politics of the militant proletariat of the Socialist Party.

"The contradiction between these two kinds of politics had inevitably to manifest itself one day or another. And by the entry of a Socialist in a Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, hand in hand with the slaughterer of May (Gallifet), it showed itself surrounded by conditions so grave and scandalous that it no longer permitted any accord whatever among those who had compromised the honor and the interests of Socialism and those who are charged with defending them.

"The Socialist Party, a class party, would not, under penalty of suicide, know how to be or become a ministerial party. It is not for it to share power with the bourgeoisie, in whose hands the State cannot be other than an instrumen of conservation and of social oppression. Its mission is to pull it up by the roots, to make of it the instrument of liberation and of the Social Revolution.

"We are a party of opposition and a party of opposition we ought to remain, sending no one of us to the parliament and other elective assemblies except in the form of enemies, to wage combat with our class enemies and their diverse political representations.

"It is in this spirit that, for a century, it is upon this ground that, since the Commune especially, the working class of the Two Worlds organize and act in a great international party, of which we should have been unworthy and which could have justly accused us of desertion, if, upon the national field of battle, for which we are responsible, we had not maintained those tactics outside of which there is no victory possible.

"Determined to carry to the end this work of socialist salvation, nothing will be able to divide us. The closest union is imposed, and we engage ourselves to maintain it.

"And we count on the workingmen of France to respond to our appeal, by showing to those who would still try to swerve them away from their interests and their class duty, that the hour for dupes is past. We count on them, instructed by experience, to press more compactly around the flag, and, with us, bring to a complete and final triumph the good fight, the necessary combat of the working class against the capitalist class, of the Revolution against all the leagues of reaction."

This manifesto has never been of more burning actuality than at this hour. The pretended Socialist politics, made of compromise and deviation, has descended to the most odious governmental complicity. Indeed, one might say that the group of neo-socialist deputies has held as their point of honor the dishonoring of themselves. Let us call attention to the fact that not a single time have the elected ministerials dreamed of making use of their position as holding the balance of power to exact of the government that it make an end of the police brutalities committed in strikes, and that, too, in strikes absolutely peaceable. No, these gentlemen have set themselves to applauding the worse infamies of Power. They have given their confidence to the ministry, after the bloody days of Francois and of Chalon; dishonored collectivism, "doctrine which dupes the working class"; disowned the "not a cent, not a man," voting the war budget, and especially the extraordinary funds for our odious brigandage in China; finally, in the last place, they have rejected the proposition of Zevaes and of Vaillant, aiming at the suppression of the congregations. By that the terrible pullers-down of clericalism, these three years, have just consolidated the monastic power. It is now officially recognized; it has been given a legal existence. Past is the time when in the Dreyfusard meetings the thunderbolts of eloquence demanded, with great uproar, the abolition of the councils of war and the denunciation of the concordat.

The environment has done its work. The majority of our representatives in the Chamber accommodate themselves very well to a republic prostituted to the Golden Calf, the Sabre and the Chalice. For it must be confessed, alas each one of our groups at the Palais Bourbon counts its itchy sheep. The law of elective affinities, the law that "those who resemble, assemble," has, little by little, insensibly brought and grouped together all the ambitious around the plate of butter. Several of the elected signers of the Manifesto have deserted the seats of the valiant extreme left to pass among the vile claque of ministerials. So thus, the latter realize l'unite arriviste ("get-there unity.").

In the presence of this desertion, of this season, a duty imposes itself, it would seem, on the Socialist parties: Execute the deserters, the traitors. The P. O. F. (Parti Ouvrier Francais) has not hesitated; is has driven the felon deputies out of its organization. The P. S. R. (Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire) has not, unhappily, had the same energy in its love of conciliation. The organization to which we have the honor to belong, whose leader, Citizen Vaillant, has gained the esteem and the admiration even of his adversaries by his uprightness, has had the weakness to tolerate in his committee of direction ministerial elements, elements whose influence will not have been stranger to the decision of the Revolutionary Socialist Party to attend the Lyons Congress.

IV.

THE LYONS CONGRESS — THE DANGER OF UNION WITH THE PSEUDO-SOCIALISTS.

It goes without saying that we deplore the resolution by which the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Communist Alliance and the Autonomous Federation of Doubs believed they ought to halt. How could these anti-ministerial organizations imagine they served the cause of unity by going to deliberate, make alliances with the worst enemies of Socialism?

You can't marry water to fire. Of course, unity is a desirable thing. But weigh the words of Liebknecht:

"I am for unity of the party, national unity and international unity. But it ought to be unity of SOCIALISM and of SOCIALISTS. Unity with adversaries, with men who have objects and interests that are different and opposite, such is not SOCIALIST UNITY. We must unite at any price, at the price of every sacrifice. But, in order that we may unite and organize ourselves, it is necessary to rid ourselves of all foreign or hostile elements. What would one think of a general who, in an enemy's country, filled the ranks of his army with soldiers taken from the enemy's country? Would that not be the height of folly? In our organization, which is an ARMY for the class struggle, to accept adversaries who have objects and interests opposed to ours would be more than folly, it would be suicide."

Very well, this folly you are deliberately going to commit, Revolutionary Socialist Party, Communist Alliance and Federation of Doubs! What will the Lyons Congress be? A second edition of the Paris Congress. Briand, the ingenious departmental furnisher of fictitious mandates, will assure Jaures a majority once again, never fear. Without doubt, your object in going to Lyons is to bring back those who have strayed from the revolutionary route. But, poor friends, you will preach to people whose minds are made up, people who have ears but do not want to hear. Oh! naturally they will make a show of listening to you. They will do more, they will applaud you, they will embrace you in order the better to hold you and strangle you. You will even have the illusion that you issue forth from its Congress victorious, but that illusion will hardly last.

That which holds to the heart of Jaures and other eventual candidates for the portfolio of minister, is the Millerand question. And Jaures and partners will be cunning enough to gild the pill for the anti-Millerand congressists, and to make them swallow, as at the Jappy riding academy, as at Wagram Hall, some mixture, which while condemning theoretically the ministerial venture, will render it practically possible on the first occasion. And the trick will be played.

I repeat, comrades, they will give you the illusion of victory, and that upon all the points in dispute, because they need you. The flag covers the goods. And they wouldn't mind sheltering themselves under your unsullied colors, in order to be all able to continue at their ease the task of which you are aware. You believe you are conquerers and you will be nothing but dupes. To you the laurels; to the ministerials the savory fruits and the reconciliation.

The concessions that, in your turn, you may believe it proper to yield, in the interest of the proletariat, will have an absolutely negative effect. The army, as has been seen, will by no means follow the Staffs. Events, notwithstanding the intrigues of the opportunards, will not wait in making light.

What will happen? The party born of a monstrous union on the banks of the Rhone will be as a ball of snow. It will grow big with indigent bourgeois, little dealers and little proprietors who are crushed by taxes, in brief, a discontented mass of middle class, with whom some scraps of reform would take better than the Social Revolution. You will forcibly be rendered incapable of moving. And then the masses, deceived more and more, will return against the extreme right of the movement—it is partly done already—and against you, you who will be allied with it. Could it turn out otherwise? In admitting that the "petite bourgeoisie" could find a remedy for its precarious situation in the laws of a democratic republic, the wage-class, the non-possessing class will never see its wretched condition bettered by legislative means. For the proletariat, outside of expropriation of the possessing class, there is nothing but a snare.

The workingman will remain the damned of the social hell, so long as he has not destroyed, smashed, down to the last wheel, the capitalist machine, the infernal machine which grinds out gold from human lives.

V.

THE ONLY UNITY THAT COMMANDS THE SITUATION IS REVOLUTIONARY UNITY.

It is with reason that the proletarians, out of the ardor of their desires, appeal for unity. Unity ought to have been an accomplished fact for months. The homogeneous elements, the organizations which showed their solidarity in the manifesto of separation ought to have been joined in a compact mass. Of the unity which the interest of the cause points out—commands—the Parti Ouvrier Francais has given the true formula in the order of the day which the National Council has just voted at Montlucon. Read and ponder.

"The Parti Ouvrier will not be represented at the Lyons Congress.

"This decision has been arrived at unanimously by the federations, agglomerations and groups of the Party, consulted directly. And the decision is arrived at, not against but in the interest of Soialist unity.

"If, indeed, anything has been demonstrated by experiment and twice over—at the Japy gymnasium and the Wagram Hall—it is that unity can never spring like a fairy tale out of a Congress, the composition of which could not be controlled and remains uncontrollable.

"It is known that our plan has expressly stated the conditions under which can and must be effected that unity, that calls for the organization of the proletariat in a class party.

"What essential conditions are, neither the Parti Ouvrier Francais, nor the Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire, nor the Communist Alliance, nor the Federation of Doubs, of Haute-Saone and of Haut-Rhin have invented. All that they have done has been to recall those conditions to the memory of those who may have forgotten them.

"Being a class party, a party of class struggle, a Socialist Party is compulsorily a Party of Opposition, combating, for the same reason that it combats bourgeois society, all bourgeois government, none of which either is or can be otherwise than the expression and the instrument of bourgeois society, and to which—at the peril of treason—not only all direct collaboration, but all sort of aid must be refused.

"Being a party of revolution; pursuing by means of the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist class, the advent of a new form of society, collectivist or communist, being, this, a Socialist Party must, on the other hand, leave outside of its own ranks the Trade Union and co-operative organizations, leaving them to their own necessary measures of defence and of immediate amelioration, seeing that these organizations necessarily move within the sphere of a legality with which we need not occupy ourselves except to destroy it.

"Finally, it is indispensable—in order to cut short all intrigues, and to banish all sources of mistrust within the camp of unified Socialism—that, not groups, unequal if not fictitious, but the active members, i. e., those in good standing, shall be taken for the basis of all representation to the departmental Congresses as well as to the national Congress and to the Executive Committee of the Party.

"With all those — whencesoever they may come—who abide by this triple organic requirement, not only is unity feasible, but, as far as we are concerned, it is an accomplished fact, inasmuch as, through the extraordinary conference of last September at Vautier Hall, that is to say, by the vote of delegates from organizations previously in accord, that unity can be forthwith definitely consecrated or registered by means of an amicable arrangement upon differences in matter of detail or application.

"For our part, we repeat it, we are ready, and thoroughly resolved, come what may, to carry to the end the task to which the P. O. F. has given itself wholly over for more than twenty years, to wit, to raise against a bourgeoisie, divided against itself but united against the proletariat, an indivisible proletariat, solidly planted upon the revolutionary field of its own class.

"THE NATIONAL COUNCIL."

Unified, solidified, by these vigorous sessions, the three important Socialist fractions would have constituted an irresistible center of attraction, both for the socialist units, scattered a little everywhere, and for the autonomous federations which, without compass, do not know in what direction to head.

But nothing is lost. It is still time for our friends to shake themselves together again, and, after the example of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States and the Parti Ouvrier Francais, break once and for all with the "big vote" faction.

Our comrades have promised to go to the Lyons Congress. Let them go there. But let them go there in order to hurl in the face of the Social Lucullus this cry of defiance: "Long live Revolutionary Unity."* Yes, long live Revolutionary Unity! that alone will be fruitful! that alone will bring forth the new Society, the Happy City! Raise high and strong our rallying-cry. Let it cross the frontiers. It will awaken ardent sympathies in all Europe; the universal proletariat will vibrate in unison with us; for from Lisbon to Moscow the people are moving. Yes, while the Millerands, the Jaureses and the Vivianis dare to preach to the exploited calm and respect for the government which assassinates them, upon this Old World the storm of the red Germinal rumbles and rumbles. In the innermost recesses of their palaces, where fear holds them prisoners, King, Kaiser and Tsar, pale with terror implore the "God of battles" to preserve them from the thunderbolt. Vain prayers! The thunderbolt will fall, surely, fatally, and soon! on monarchies and on bourgeois republics, and reduce them to ashes. And then will burst forth the glorious dawn of the new time!

To hasten the coming of human happiness, all the elements of revolution must fuse and all their fighting energies tend to but one object: the demolishing of our society of iniquities and abominations, not one stone of which should remain upon another. Out of our ranks, then, with the "reformers," the white-washers of the bourgeois Bastile! Away, with the false brothers, the "yellows," the traitors! Come, comrades, let us hasten to give to the Socialist world the example of Revolutionary Unity.

And, the Revolutionary International founded: Forward the Grand Army of revolters, straight ahead till the final steps, till the day when, upon the ruins of this society of Cain, we shall plant the red flag, the flag of the Communist Commune, the flag of Universal Fraternity.

Paris, May 15, 1901.

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*The last articles of Vaillant, Allard and Dubreuilh, in the "Petit Sou," against decadent Socialism, leave no doubt as to their real attitude: our friends will never dicker with the ministerial crew.

High Livers.

Dudeleigh—"Where is Mlle. Kickup to-night?"

Mlle. Souriante—"She is unable to appear."

Dudeleigh—"Why?"

Mlle. Sourinnte—"She attended a little private party last night, and unfortunately stubbed her toe on the chandelier.—Harlem Life.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 435

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 225 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

And o'er his furrowed fields which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow.

Thus, Freedom, on the bitter blast
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain,
To swell the germ, and fill the grain.

—WHITTIER.

CAPITALISM IS THE HANDMAID OF DEATH.

Last year the city reached a high water mark in the number of infants who died because of improper or insufficient food, lack of air, and unsanitary tenements. Monday there were twelve infants stricken down by the intense heat. Yesterday there were as many more. The hot weather will swell the list to a still greater extent, and those babies which are left will be so weakened that they will fall easy victims to their surroundings. It may be said without reservation that all are murdered. What is a tenement if it is not a huge death-trap? When fire comes there are inadequate fire-escapes, and the dwellers are burned to death. When disease breaks out, it is usually confined exclusively to the tenement districts. When the hot weather caused the city to resemble purgatory, the list of heat casualities is made up from the tenement districts.

Such a thing as a disastrous fire in the "better" quarters of the cities is unknown. Such a thing as babies dying because the milk is impure, or because the house resembles a swarming sewer is unknown. All news items of this character originate in the districts where the poor are herded together, and after having been robbed in the factory are so placed that the small wages they receive may be taken from them.

Last year there was an outcry against the slaughter. Was anything done to avert it this year? Are the tenements any healthier? Have the workingmen any greater access to the things that are necessary to the maintenance of the childrens lives? The deaths during the past few days prove that nothing was done, and they also prove that it was intended that nothing should be done. The "cry of indignation" smoothed over a rough place, and left the working class just where it was at first.

The heat and the vile surroundings have weakened the children that have not yet succumbed. The fathers and mothers are also weakened, and the intense toil to which they must submit has weakened them still more. Eighty workers dropping dead at their labor in one day, and the two hundred which dropped stricken and helpless show in some measure that even the strongest are fighting a losing fight. If such is the case with the grown, what chance is there for the child? Capitalism dictates the wages of the father, and capitalism also dictates whether or not the child shall live.

Those who do the dictating can close their city houses, and go to the country. They can absent themselves from work, and from all thought of it, and still live in comfort. They can do so because millions of men remain in the factories and incessantly grind away in order that the idlers may go to the country. And the men who drop dead or exhausted are an evidence of the intensity of this grinding. It is due to the fact that they continue to grind that the capitalist can go to the country. From the standpoint of the workingman it is an evidence that the reason he drops in his tracks is that he continues to grind. No honest man will refuse to work. All honest men should refuse to work for the exclusive benefit of others. Every humane man seeks the welfare of his children, and wishes to see them grow strong, and be happy. No humane man would do anything that interfered with the most perfect possible development of the child. Yet a man who assists in the perpetuation of capitalism assists also in the perpetuation of the murder that is now going on in the tenement districts. He assists in accumulating misery for the child, and he assists in accumulating misery for his fellow workingmen.

There is no excuse for the conditions that exist. They are neither sane nor productive of good results. There is no reason why the tenement should exist. The working class has, before this, built habitable dwellings, and it could build habitable dwellings for itself. There is no reason why a dealer should be allowed to dilute his milk, "fat" it with chemicals put soapstone in his bread, or preservatives in his meat. Capitalism allows that, and in fact makes it necessary, so the only thing to do is to strike down capitalism.

There may be another outcry against the conditions in the tenements, and there probably will be. A campaign is coming and the working class will be restless. When it is so it must be cajoled, and it must have promises made to it. Those promises have been made before, and they have never been kept. They will not be kept this time. It is the life of the working class that is at stake, and the working class must be its own protector. This it can only be by battling against capitalism, and striking blows that are meant to kill. The Socialist Labor Party is doing that every day. Join its ranks.

THE SCEPTIC IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

The renewed outbreak in the Socialist press of Europe against Edward Bernstein is one of the evidences of the backwardness of things social and political in Europe, compared with America. Europe has one Bernstein, and he creates a sensation; America has scores of them, they barely "have their day." This notwithstanding, the meaning of the apparition that may be termed "Bernstein," is interesting enough to deserve a moment's close attention. Once understood many a surprise is forestalled, many a disappointment is avoided, and many an outbreak of rage is escaped. "Bernstein" is a psychologic manifestation in the world of socio-political activity that has its exact and well-known counterpart in the world of activity in the natural sciences.

The human race may be roughly divided into two main sections from the viewpoint of intellectual and temperamental qualifications. One section, by far the larger, is torpid; it does not "perceive facts;" it takes notice of them only when they fall over its ears like a pile of bricks; then it flies to the other extreme, its former conservatism being transformed into the swiftness of a torrent. The other section may be termed the "sensitive" portion of society. It quickly feels and perceives, and as quickly sets itself to the task of redressing wrong. But this "sensitive element" is not of one sort. In its turn it falls into two sets, of characteristics so distinct and yet, for a time at least, so alike, that it is of no little moment to distinguish them in time.

The sensitiveness that is typical of this element proceeds from remotely different sources with its two component sets. With one set, the sensitiveness draws its sap from a constructive bent of mind; it manifests itself along with more vigorous physiques; accordingly, it is persistent and tenacious. Evil it justly looks upon as destructive. With this active element in its make-up, it is unflinching in its repulsion of evil, and unflagging in its determination to seek for constructive redress. In a rapid sketch of these constructive spirits, Huxley points out how systems of Theology, of Philosophy, or epoch-marking Poems are the fruits of the restless, constructive mind. Fantastic conceptions may spring from their midst, but never do they give birth to the deserter.

It is markedly different with the second set of which the sensitive element is made up. With them, not constructiveness is the active principle: For that they are of too weak an intellectual and physical fibre. The active principle with them is scepticism. It is not that evil repels them; when they array themselves against evil they are moved by the barrenness of incredulity; consequently these end in "the infidelity which asserts the problem to be insoluble." The deserter is the plentiful fruit of this set. That fruit is "Bernstein" in the domain of socio-political activity.

Despite the seeming likeness of the two sets they can be easily distinguished long before they have borne fruit. The well-grounded information of the one is ever lacking in the other; the solid blows that come from the one, are substituted with the superficial sneer that ever denotes the latter. Resistance soon wears out the mere sceptic; with him, discouragement alternates with vaulting fits of unwarranted expectation. The time is certain to arrive when, as in the instance of Edward Bernstein, he gives the problem over as insoluble, and under a thinner or a thicker cloud of dust, deserts, like Edward Bernstein has done, over to the enemy he had fought in company with the constructive Socialist minds of whom he was mistaken to be one.

No surprise need ever be felt in the Labor or Socialist movement at the turnings up of Bernsteins. Whoever is taken in by the gentry has none to blame but himself. The sceptic carries the brand of Cain on his brow and on his words.

MANCHESTER INSURRECTIONS.

Said Carlyle sixty years ago, referring to that episode in the Charlist Movement which was called—rather derisively, we should say—the Manchester Insurrection: "A million of hungry operative men rose all up; came all out into the streets, and—stood there. What else could they do? Their wrongs and griefs were bitter, insupportable; their rage against the same was just; but who are they that cause these wrongs, who that will honestly make effort to redress them? Our enemies are we know not who or what; our friends are we know not where . . . Oh, if the accursed, invisible Nightmare, that is crushing out the life of us and ours, would take a shape—any shape that we could see and fasten on! A man can have himself shot with cheerfulness; but it needs first that he see clearly for what."

The enemy, though trembling in his very pupils at the sight of that hungry million, could distinguish better. "Some thirteen unarmed men and women were cut down." Only thirteen!—we do that sort of thing on a far grander scale here and now. But, observes Carlyle, "the treasury of rage, burning hidden or visible in all hearts ever since, is of unknown extent. 'How ye came among us, in your cruel armed blindness, ye unspeakable County Yeomanry, sabres flourishing, hoofs prancing and slashed us down at your brute pleasure; deaf to all our claims and woes and wrongs; of quick sight and sense to your own claims only! There lie poor sallow workworn weavers, and complain no more now—Ye unspeakable: give us sabres too, and then come on a little!'"

Whereupon Carlyle—he who perceives quite clearly the "invisible Nightmare" on one side, but also the fatal blindness of the million on the other side—preaches a long sermon to the "Master Worker," the "Captain of Industry," on the heavenly beauty of human kindness, human justice, human heroism, etc. All very fine, very sentimental; but to all of which the "Master Worker," like his fellow capitalist the "Master Idler," remains as deaf as a pot of gold. In the capacity of the blind million to achieve its own emancipation Carlyle had evidently no faith, though he boldly prophesied the like of French Revolutions without number until the great, the powerful, the Kings of the Earth, should make up their minds to be good and have peace. And, indeed, though no such revolution as he predicted took place since he wrote, there have been many Manchester Insurrections on an enlarged scale, all on the sentimental lines so dear to Carlyle.

In those days, however, appeared two young men, better prophets, because true scientists. Sentiment they valued; sentimentalism they despised. One was Frederick Engels, the other Karl Marx. Engels then resided in England. He saw, like Carlyle, the Manchester Insurrection, but, unlike him, drew a philosophy from it based on the capacity of the proletarian masses to achieve their own emancipation. In the lurid light of Facts he showed the true nature of the class struggle and its inevitable outcome. In the same light, cast by facts observed on the Continent, Marx had arrived at the same conclusion. These two men met and as it were became one—one as the Proletarian Class is bound to be. The Social Revolution had at last found its mathematical expression.

True it is, of course, that, as Carlyle said: "A man can have himself shot with cheerfulness; but it needs first that he see clearly for what." And precisely because this is true, it is of highest import that the man be cured of his blindness. No class-conscious Socialist will incite a Manchester Insurection. And no "County Yeomanry," no State Militia, no unspeakable armed gentry of any sort will come, sabres flourishing, hoofs prancing, to slash down at their brute pleasure a class-conscious Socialist proletariat.

IN NO NEED OF MEN.

Among the notable facts which appear from the few census returns for 1900 thus far published, may be mentioned the steady decline of the rate at which the population of the United States has been increasing during the past thirty years.

From the foundation of the Republic to 1860, this rate was substantially uniform, varying slightly from 33 to 36 per cent for every decennial period. From 1860 to 1870, owing to the Civil War, the rate fell below 23 per cent, but recovered somewhat in the following decade, when it rose to 30.

From 1880 to 1890, however, despite an enormous emigration which constituted nearly one-half of the total increase of population, the rate fell to 25 per cent. Lastly, in the last decade, it fell nearly to 20 per cent, also despite a large influx of immigrants.

Of this remarkable decline every explanation, except the correct one, has been given by capitalist economists, some going so far as to attribute it to the very immigration without which the decline would obviously have been considerably greater.

The true cause of it is to be found in the capitalist system, under which machinery is used not for the betterment of the human race but for the degradation of the workers.

Under that system, not only a reserve army of unemployed is created, which increases with the increase of production, but in many ways the family is sapped at its foundation.

Vast bodies of single men are gathered in mining districts, or scattered on bonanza farms, while single women in appalling numbers are imprisoned in mills or cast into domestic service. And this is called "division of labor."

With the general fact above stated appears another of hardly less significance. Leaving aside such new States and Territories as Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Oklahoma, etc., where a comparatively large rate represents an actually small increase of population, we find that with a few exceptions the great manufacturing districts alone show an increase above or approximating the general average for the whole country.

This general average, as already stated, is a little above 20 per cent. In Massachusetts it is 25; in New York, 21; in New Jersey, 30; in Pennsylvania, 20; in Rhode Island, 24; in Illinois, 26; in Connecticut, 22.

But, singular as it may seem, some of the old States noted for their agricultural development, show a rate far below the average. Kansas, for instance, does not reach 3 per cent. Indiana does not attain 15. Ohio shows only 13; Iowa, less than 17; Missouri, 16.

Still more suggestive is the fact that the Southern States, which have no immigration and in which the development of manufactures, agriculture and commerce during the past ten years has been on a scale unprecedented in the annals of industry, show also a rate of population increase comparatively insignificant; Virginia, 12; Tennessee, 14; the two Carolinas, 16 and 17 respectively; Kentucky, 15, etc.

With dumb workers of iron and steel, consuming only 8 cents worth, per day, of oil and coal, and obtainable from machine shops on short notice in any quantity desired, why should the capitalist Minotaur trouble himself with such questions as the increase of population? There are now in the world, and there will still be for a number of years to come, many more men and women and children than he can devour.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Bryan Democrat, and corporation lawyer presided at one session of the convention of "reformers" in Detroit. He has been looking for the nomination as President or Vice President on the Democratic ticket for some time. He was in Detroit looking out for his interests, and according to the press dispatches "he made a good impression." The reformer is a fertile field for the political charlatan, and Williams knows it. If he can keep at it for a few more months he runs a good chance of being nominated by the Massachusetts Social Democrats. They like to have their candidates slated a few years ahead of time. Nobody knows what may happen in the meantime.

The Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party men, in making preparations for their out of door meetings, and their picnics discovered a peculiar thing. They went to a bill poster, and asked him to do some work, but he refused, saying that "Socialists" were beats, and would not pay their bills. Inquiry brought out the fact that Social Democrat Squire Putney had hung him up for bill posting—and "Socialism" had done a little work towards expropriating the expropriators. Then when a committee called on the manager of the grove at Oak Island they were told that they would have to pay their first bill before the grove would be opened to them. This first bill proved to be one of $75 contracted by the Social Democrats last Summer—and they thus expropriated the expropriators some more. At that memorable picnic, according to the manager, they had ice cream and cake enough to feed ten thousand persons. A few hundred people attended, so the ice cream did not quit its earthly sphere. Other things remained in a like unconsumed condition, and the Social Democrats, in their "strongest State" left a train of unpaid bills. Before many more moons have passed, all that will be left of the Social Democracy will be these unpaid bills. They will be an enduring monument to the work it accomplished, but it is consoling to know that none of these bills are owed to Carey, etc., as he always gets his pay in advance.

The picnic held on July the Fourth is one of the most encouraging events that has happened for some time. The crowd was the largest that has turned out for years, and this despite the innumerable attractions elsewhere. People who had not attended any of the Socialist Labor Party festivities for years came, and they enjoyed themselves greatly. Such a demonstration under the circumstances indicates the increasing strength and virility of the Party. It can be taken as a tribute to the effective, uncompromising work done in the last few years, and it can also be taken as a tribute to the staunch, unswerving position maintained by the only daily paper fit for workingmen to read, THE PEOPLE.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

IS HE AN ANARCHIST?

The St. Paul Pioneer Press for Sunday, June 23, contains an editorial which if found in any other but a capitalist publication, would occasion the law and order element to rise in wrath and denounce the editor as a dangerous agitator and lawless, hot-headed anarchist, one whom the strong arm of justice should restrain from inciting to violence the peaceful population of "our beautiful city," etc., etc.

However, Mr. Wheelock, is in no way dangerous and if ever he did exert any influence either for good or for evil, this particular effusion should tend to convince the working class of St. Paul, that the time spent in reading a capitalist paper is just so much time wasted.

Mr. Wheelock has simply been seeing things again and the imaginary wrong which he thinks is going to be perpetrated upon certain individuals of the class whose mouth-piece he is, has so preyed upon his mind, that it has, judging from the editorial in question, brought him into a state of mind bordering on criminal insanity.

The cause of the hubbub is that one Mr. Spaulding of Buffalo, N. Y., has purchased the former residence of Dr. A. Stone, at 301 Summit avenue, and has in contemplation the removal of said residence and the erection on the ground of a modern eight-story apartment house.

Even this bit of news Mr. Wheelock "idiotorializes" as follows: Terming the contemplated building a "public outrage," he goes on to say: "We venture to doubt whether it would prove a profitable investment. In fact, its erection in the location said to be contemplated would create such universal and intense popular indignation that the owner would be very fortunate if it escaped desruction at the hands of the infuriated citizens. A few pounds of dynamite would blow it to piecs."

And this from the law abiding, God-fearing, editor of the Pioneer Press! Who are then the people injured to such an extent that Mr. Wheelock thinks it justifiable for them to take the law into their own hands and destroy the private property of some other individual who has chosen to make this investment as a means by which to increase his "original accumulation?" Surely they must be a group of fanatical anarchists, the very same kind as from time to time are held up to the public as outlaws and bloodthirsty, red-handed murderers. But no, here are the names of "some of the best of us" who reside in the immediate neighborhood of the contemplated "public outrage": Mrs. A. H. Wilder, widow of a pioneer millionaire; James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad; Oliver Dalrymple, the "bonanza" farmer; F. Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king; A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, and several others of the same class.

To those who derive the knowledge of this class of people, from the Pioneer Press and like publications, it must seem paradoxical that such model examples of American citizenship, such great, broad, sublime minds, who by their energy and ceaseless devotion to the public welfare, (?) not to speak of the robbing of their wage slaves, have elevated themselves to the prominent place in society which they now occupy, that such people could even be suspected of violence in any form. To those, however, who are at all familiar with the part the capitalist class at all times has played in the struggle between the laboring class and the idlers, there would be nothing at all surprising in the blowing up of anything which in the slightest degree interferred with the pleasure or business of the capitalist class.

One has only to recall the occurrences at Homestead, Wardner, Buffalo, Pana, New York, Albany and the hundreds of other places where the capitalist class has taken life and destroyed property in order to gain their end in view.

Mr. Wheelock bemoans the fact that the erection of such a building as contemplated would mar the beauty of Summit Avenue, and interfere with the exclusiveness of the people living in the neighborhood and would greatly depreciate the value of the adjacent property. It's too bad, too bad! Permit me to suggest that the people who inhabit the elegant homes in the neighborhood of 301 Summit, if they find it unbearable to dwell in the shadow of a modern apartment house, move and take up their abode in some of the spacious residences on the River Flats, "Swede Hollow," "The Bad Lands" or some of the tenement houses on the West Side. They would then have the opportunity to become acquainted with some of the wage-slaves who by their ceaseless, never-ending toil create and maintain the beautiful homes of their oppressors on Summit Avenue, and elsewhere. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Wheelock should expect these people to rise up en masse and at the call of their masters, avenge the "public outrage."

Mr. Wheelock evidently had a vision of these people arising as with one accord. From all sides he sees them coming and under cover of night marching in terrible silence up the hill, moved by but one desire, laden with dynamite and armed with crow-bars and torches, they draw nearer and nearer towards the house of the wicked man from Buffalo, determined to destroy and wipe from the face of the earth the offensive apartment house.

Mr. Wheelock really ought to make a change and take his lunch at some other place. Such visions are caused by abuse of the digestive organs. I remember when I was a boy,—but that's another story.

The fact is that the majority of the people of St. Paul do not care two whoops in Hades whether or no the whole Summit Avenue, from one end to the other is lined with apartment houses. And why should they? Mr. Wheelock has certainly failed to give any reason, if he has any. And why on earth has not the man from Buffalo a right to build on his own property, why discriminate between robbers?

Mr. Wheelock says "Summit Avenue is one of the glories, the chief glory of St. Paul." Is it? Is it not on the contrary to the everlasting disgrace and shame to the people, that they permit conditions to exist which makes it possible for a comparatively small class of people, by robbing the majority of the fruit of their labor, to live in luxury while the creators of all wealth are living in poverty and ant.

Thanks to the agitation of the S. L. P., the time will soon come when the working class will refuse any longer to submit to the cruel wrongs which they with almost criminal patience are suffering. Already the death knell of the capitalist is sounding and in spite of the frantic efforts of the hirelings of the capitalist class and a prostitute press to stave off the coming revolution the time is near when the rotten-ripe system of capitalism will crumble and fall and the light of socialism will penetrate into every nook and corner of the land—even the office of "The Press."

Referring agin to the contemplated building "The Press" says: "The property owners and the public have some rights which are entitled to protection. If they cannot get it through regular process of law, they will not be severely blamed if a resort is had to less regular means to secure it. Men have been lynched for less abominable outrages than this would be on the people of St. Paul." Thus writes the editor of the organ of the republican party and he unknowingly utters the truth. Men and women have been murdered for offending their masters by humbly begging for enough to keep body and soul together. There is not a crime, from petit larceny to arson and murder that cannot be laid at the door of the class whose imaginary wrong "The Press" is trying to prevent by its senseless twaddle. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones lest they should be injured by the falling glass.

Why does Mr. Wheelock not suggest to "the great captains of industry" who live on Summit Avenue, that they purchase the property in question and build thereon a home for the man who so ably (?) champions their cause.

If Mr. Wheelock will do this and is successful I respectfully ask to be permitted to write a proper inscription over the main entrance. A. L. A.

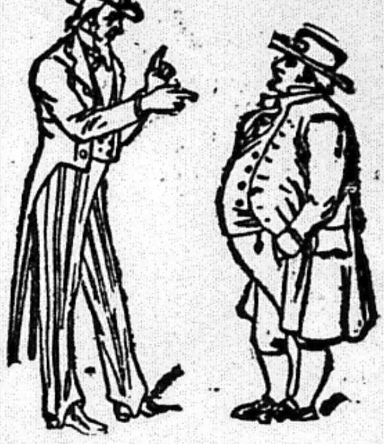
St. Paul, Minn., July 1.

Political and Economic.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., has just written an article on King Alfred the Great for the "Independent." In it he says: "For the first years of his reign Alfred had to maintain a struggle against these terrible barbarians (Saxons, etc.), the more terrible because they were heathen who spared not even churches and monasteries." Then the allies in China are terrible heathen, because they have not only cut down the natives, but they have also desecrated the temples. They have looted the temples, and have turned their loot into a source for more "missionary" work. If the invaders of England during the reign of Alfred are to be censured for taking property where they could find it, are not the civilized nations of to-day still more culpable for doing it? The Northern Europeans invaded England for the purpose of taking all they could get. The European nations of to-day fomented the war in China for the purpose of getting all they could get. Why is one illegitimate, and the other not? Why is Alfred a hero, and the Boxers and their leaders not heroes? By what view of right and wrong is it possible to conclude that the Danes committed a great crime in despoiling the cathedrals, and the Allies perform a meritorious act in sending millions of dollars worth of stealings home? That is easily answered in the fact that the Danes, the Saxons, etc., had no apologists, and the Allies have in Bryce and other men of fewer degrees.

The Chicago Social Democrats have gotten out the most imposing document that ever smote the eyes of man. It concerns the "Daily Union Church," and has the following departments:—"Music Hall, Museum, Art Room, Manual School, Library, High School, Home, Nursery, Fire Department, Police, Court, Jail, Theatre, Hospital, University, Free Forum, etc." This thorough equipment is housed in a small building that seats one hundred persons, that is, if the persons do not demand much room. The "Workers' Call" is at the head of the thing, and on all the advertisements gotten out by the "Daily Union Church" the "Call" is mentioned. Religion forms the basis of the affair, and amid loud appeals to serve God there are still louder appeals to serve man. You can serve both God and man by contributing money to the "Daily Union Church." The proprietors of it are thoroughly cosmopolitan, and they found their "Socialism" on Karl Marx, and on "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" by Drummond. The Kingdom of God, which is the "Daily Union Church," is founded on other things besides those already mentioned. It is founded on a pressing debt, which must be paid off; it is founded on "The will of God must be done;" it is founded on Lincoln and Jefferson; and it is also founded on the "Workers' Call," which is "owned by 1,500 workingmen," but still needs money. It gets out a little slip of paper about the size of a Pan-American stamp, called the "Gem Thought Provoker." The last one contained this gem: "It is a greater crime to steal wealth from HE who produces it——." Editor Simons must have "edited" this because it is just about up to his intellectual standard.

The strike on the New York "Commercial" has knocked the wind out of Number Six. It looks sorrowfully at the amount of money spent in the ineffectual boycott on the "Sun" and it wonders if the thing is to be repeated on the "Commercial." It is, of course, the rank and file that fears. The leaders hope that the thing can be pushed through, as they still look back at the juicy jobs they once had. History may repeat itself, but it will not in this instance. The men in the printing trade are against too big a proposition in holding their own jobs to be able to supply jobs to others.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Socialism is simply ridiculous.

UNCLE SAM—Well, well!

B. J.—It is worse than ridiculous, it is wrongful.

U. S.—Better and better.

B. J.—It would make ninnies out of men.

U. S.—You are becoming interesting.

B. J.—What makes men strong is trials and hardships; remove trials and hardships from the path of men and they will become jelly fishes. Look at our galaxy of self-made men. But for them the country would not be what it is; but for the hardships and trials which they had to contend with, they would not have been what they are. Look at me. I now can draw my check for a million. I am a self-made man. I know how good it is to rough it in early life; to sleep on straw and learn what it is to have temptations in your path. (Striking his chest.) That's what makes the men. I speak from experience. Socialism would be no better than a plague—a plague upon it, and long live our glorious institutions!

U. S. (shaking his head pensively and a smile peeping at the corner of his mouth)—"Hardships and temptations in early life" are part of the institutions you claim as ours?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Without them the nation would cease to have men?

B. J.—Yes, sir.

U. S. (after a pause)—By the way, Jonathan, turning to something else, are you getting into litigations, or trouble of that sort?

B. J.—No; why?

U. S.—I saw you going up into Lawyer Seth Cheatem's office yesterday morning.

B. J.—Yes, I did. But it was on no lawsuit. (Confidentially approaching Uncle Sam.) You see, I am getting old. I may at any time be taken off. The rheumatism is gaining upon me, and the doctor tells me my heart is affected. I wish to settle my affairs. My five boys and my two daughters should be provided for. I don't want to leave things so that any crook might come around and leave these children penniless and unprotected——

U. S. (with mock solemnity grabs Brother Jonathan by the collar with both hands and shakes him)—Traitor!

B. J.—W-h-h-a-t-t?

U. S. (still shaking B. J.)—Traitor! I say.

B. J.—I a traitor?

U. S.—Yes! Traitor to your country; foe to our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life"; base demoralizer of our young folks by seeking to make them like jelly fishes; weakener of our American manhood! (Giving Brother Jonathan a final shake.) Traitor, who should be indicted, hanged and quartered, make your peace with heaven; I am going to inform upon you and see to it that you get the deserts of your traitorous plan.

B. J. (fetching his breath)—Are you gone crazy?

U. S. (with increased mock solemnity)—No, sir; I am a patriot, I am. And when I see a man deliberately trying to undermine our "glorious institutions of hardships and temptations in early life," my blood boils, and I cry, "Brlood, brlood, Jargo, brlood!"

B. J. (amazed)—You must be gone crazy.

U. S.—Did you not a minute ago say that you owe your great success, your manliness, etc., to the hardships, privations and temptations that you had to go through in early life?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that such early trials it is that build up the man?

B. J. (beginning to smell a rat)—Well—yes.

U. S.—And did you not say that without such trials—tried men, the country could not exist?

B. J.—Yes, I—I—I did.

U. S.—And all that notwitstanding, you go about it deliberately to deprive your children of a chance to become trails-tried men and women by leaving over a million to them, so that they may not be "unprotected"? Don't you see that you are a traitor to the country and by right ought to be hanged forthwith?

B. J. (with a toad-under-a-harrow look)—You are the darnedest fellow to trip one up.

U. S.—And you feel tripped?

B. J.—I must confess I do.

U. S.—Then, Jonathan, let us join in laughter at these objectors to Socialism, none of whom ever opens his mouth without straightaway putting his foot into it, as you have just done.

B. J.—That is just what I did.

U. S.—If these self-made men, who believe in early hardships and temptations, were sincere, they should either throw their wealth into the sea just before dying, or bequeath it to the children of their worst enemy.

B. J.—Ha! ha! That's just it.

U. S.—Instead of that, they are careful to keep it for their dearest ones. They blow hot and cold. What is one to think of such a crew? Are they consummate hypocrites, or are they superlative donkeys? You ought to know.

B. J. (whispering in U. S.'s ear)—A little of both.

U. S.—Well, an honest confession is good for the soul.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Elizabeth Machinists.

To THE PEOPLE.—The time has come to take up some of the features of the now hopelessly lost "General Strike" of the I. A. of M., and to give a brief outline of the strike in this city, and the treacherous part played by the labor fakirs, who once more succeeded in parting the honest dupes of the working class from their hard-earned pennies. It has been clearly demonstrated, especially in this city, that it was not at all the intention of the O'Connells to come in conflict with large corporations, but, on the contrary, to make themselves trustworthy as Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

On the 20th of May much enthusiasm and a favorable strike sentiment were noticeable in the ranks of the local machinists and helpers. The strike was declared against five local firms, all comparatively small affairs. The first victory spelled defeat when on May 18th at the Central Railroad Repair shops, 150 machinists after their demands were refused, quit work. Monday following, all the rest of the employees, 700 in number, were locked out, the company officials declared that the shops in this city would remain closed for good. Among those locked out were many old men whom the company had long waited to get rid of, and the "old hands" will find there is no more work for them.

At the Singer Manufacturing Company the Organized Scabbery met its Waterloo. The first attempt to organize the machinists in this factory was made about a month previous to the 20th of May, despite the fact that this great 9-hour movement has been organized and advocated for two years. Nevertheless a large percentage of men were organized, and this within the main departments, where the most skillful work is done, and the best spirit and enthusiasm prevailed. After three days lingering and considering, and after several attempts were made to meet the representatives of the Company, the shop Committee at last succeeded in bringing their demands before the officials of the Company. The result of a one hour's conference, was the absolute refusal of their demands. The Committee returned, and nothing has been heard of it ever since. Reaction set in, and the men who were lured into the Union were told by the fakirs that not seventy-five per cent were organized, and therefore nothing could be gained at present. The fakirs, however, had gained for themselves by reaping in dues and initiation fees. They made hay while the sun was shining.

One incident in connection with this is worth mentioning: while all this agitation for nine hours was going on, the men in the screw department, known as the Screwmakers' International Union No. 6385, A. F. of H., were working 11½ hours (regular time is 9½ hours in Singers). This beauty of a Union, besides its highly important functions as a sick benefit society, annually enforces one great demand, when at its annual picnic it receives the kind permission of the company to take half a day off. Who will dare to say that this Union does not accomplish anything for the working class?

At Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works all men went out, and the shops in this city, it is said, will remain closed.

At the Ball & Wood Machine Works the men were thoroughly organized, and all the 125 men employed went out. After three weeks' struggle a compromise was offered by the Company, but rejected by the strikers. The company then succeeded in getting non-union men from out of town. The Factory is now in full running order, and the company refused, on June 26, to confer with a Committee of Phoenix Lodge, 315, I. A. of M., in regard to a settlement of matters. The strike is lost, and Ball & Wood's is an open shop.

At A. & F. Brows Pulley and Shafting Works, 100 machinists and helpers went out. These men were "organized" about a week before the strike, and were therefore not entitled to sick benefit. This strike was mainly conducted by members of the local Kangaroo Party, and was a complete failure from beginning to end; as the men went back one after another until up to date barely 25 remain out. This happened despite the strenuous efforts of their "leaders"(?) and the lying and very silly reports the scabby "Volkszeitung" published to hold them back.

At first glance the superficial observer may blame these four dupes for such unworthy conduct, but we men of the S. L. P. look at such things in a different light. When we see how the local Kangs preach "Socialism," and practise middle class notions; when we see one of their ilk, a certain Mr. P. Koch, a notorious office seeker, shining as President of a Savings and Loan Association, and other Kangs holding minor offices therein; when we see how they induce, under the mask of Socialism, the workingmen to scrape everything together, and then lead them into the shambles of capitalism, induce them to "own their own home" or rather the home of the Loan Association; when we see such men go on strike, and as in this case not receive sufficient strike benefit, and it is but natural that the burden upon them is a heavy one, and for the sake of saving their little property, they should return, in other words scab it on their fellow wage slaves: then we cannot but say: "Down with such fakirs—Kangaroo-political as well as pure and simple economic."

Another incident worth mentioning is one connected with the members of the Iron Moulders' International Union No. 81. This shop worked right along while the strike was on. The men are tied with a contract with their employers. This forbids them to strike, demand higher wages, or in fact do anything, and it runs till October 1. These "Union men" could not, therefore, go out on a sympathetic strike, but had to furnish those unfortunates they call scabs with castings, and so made it possible for them to work. We should like to ask the Financial Secretary of the Workingmens' Sick & Death Benefit Society, Br. 27, who holds an office in this Union, and who is a great boring from within "Soshulist," why he does not swing his Union in line and help to win this strike? Aand again, we must ask who are the scabs in this instance, the unfortunates who went back to work, or the molders who furnishel material for them to work with?

And now steps in Fakir Warner and settles matters at Samuel More Sons. After a struggle of six weeks, a compromise was reached with Warner the "settler." The old men went back to work, but the agreements are of such a nature that neither the strikers nor Mr. Ackerman the superintendent will mention anything about it. So Mr. Warner must have settled the matter in the "interest" of both the strikers and the employer.

There is left another firm, the Rickerts Automobile Works, where about fifty machinists are working. This firm acceeded to the demands of its men, but if we consider that this shop is merely for experimental purposes, and therefore work is never steady, the great victory becomes insignificant.

This is the result of six weeks' hard struggle on the part of the rank and file of the machinists and helpers in this city, and of such nature is the rest of the "victories of 60 per cent. of the strikers," so much heralded by Grand Mogul O'Connell.

Workingmen of Elizabeth, machinists and otherwise, do you not see in the light of these facts, that your pure and simple warfare is insignificant in this gigantic struggle where class is arraigned against class? The wageworkers, the wealth producers are pitted against the capitalists, the idlers, the non-producers. In this struggle we must use modern weapons, the weapon of political power, wielded by a class conscious political party, the Socialist Labor Party. Does not this bitter lesson teach you that you must throw overboard your O'Connells and fakirs of lower degree, and organize into the only bona fide Trade Union that will fight your battles on the economic field, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Wake up ye wage slaves, and speed the day of your emancipation.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section Union Co., N.J., S.L.P.

None But the S. T. and L. A.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last week "National organizer," John Edwards, of Irwin, Pa., was here to organize a "yunion," and had it not been that a few "d—d Socialists" were on deck, he might have succeeded in roping in a few unsuspecting Italian wage slaves. His opening speech was of the stereotyped sort concerning the necessity and benefits of organization. "What can we men of labor do without it? And what had it not done for us? Was it not, thanks to it alone, that our wages had reached the high point where they now are? And, suppose all the workers were organized; what, then, could we not do? Would not any demand that we might be pleased to make upon the bosses be immediately granted? Horganize! Horganize! Horganize!"

I took the floor and asked him whether the "Comp." itself was not to be the collector of dues for the organization which he contemplated; to which he replied that it would be so, that it was well to have it so, and that it should be so everywhere. I then showed the true character of his proposed "yunion"—a union of the bosses and the fakirs for the exploitation of helpless laborers. Of the necessity and possible benefits of labor organization much more could be said, and to better purpose than John Edward had attempted to say. But all that depended on the character of the organization. Far from being a defensive weapon of the workers, the U. M. W. had proved itself a capitalistic instrument. It was not true that the workers were indebted to it for any rise of wages. It was not true, in fact, that there had been any rise at all. Of course, when a great fall has taken place in times of "business depression," a rise generally follows the resumption of industrial activity. But this rise is seldom as great as the fall has been; so that upon the whole, the tendency to a decline is constant. Again, a recovery of wages consequent upon a revival of business is very frequently accompanied, or even preceded, by a rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, so that the worker actually gains nothing at all.

In his remarks Edwards had referred to the recent "march to Harrisburg," and drawn an imaginary picture of the Pennsylvania legislators shaking in their boots and passing bills, which he said, "will be enforced." I told him what we meant by "politics in the union." We should not go to Harrisburg as a contemptible mob divided against itself into Democrats and Republicans. We should go to the polls in a solid, class conscious body, determined to take the public powers with a view to the abolition of the capitalist system. But Edwards of course, replied that this would break up "the organization," what a pity, indeed, if it were broken! Paddy Dodds could not go into capitalistic politics and get a government position when he can fake no more. By all means, "No politics in the yunion!"

And let me give you a brief history of this mining district. How the fakirs betrayed us when we were all solidly organized! I need not go back very far. I will only show you the dirty work of the Organized Scabbery here a year ago last April. When the new scale went into effect we were told that there was to be all screen coal instead of run of mine. In accordance with the directions of Vice-President Buchanan we sent our committee to the bosses and asked if they were going to pay the full scale. The answer was that they would pay scale price but on the run of mine system as before, since they had the privilege to do so. Our committee caught Buchanan at Smithton and in my presence denied that he had given them that privilege; but when he was asked if it was wise to hold out, he would not take the responsibility until he had consulted Secretary Dodds. He thereupon went to the telephone and spoke to Dodds; after which he told the committee not to be in a hurry to go back to work. This was not a strike, he said; we should only wait until he had seen the right party and settled the matter. "The sub-bosses alone were doing this; the Company itself knew nothing of it." So we stood out two weeks. In the end, after doing a lot of telephoning, we sent a committee to Pittsburgh to see Dodds. The latter would not say, accept or refuse; we must see Paddy first. But Paddy was never to be seen. While we were waiting for an answer some miners got disgusted and went to work on the company's terms, but Wick Haven stood out to a man. At last, one Monday, Fakir Dodds came up and called a meeting. His purpose was to get the men to work, but fearing bodily injury he did not come out plainly; he told us the Company threatened to shut down its mines because it had no orders for screen coal. We fully realized the meaning of this: We must starve or go back. Such was the "grand victory" the fakirs had won for us. Our men were enraged and once more the union was "busted."

Since then Paddy never comes here; he fears the possible consequences of his treacherous conduct; but, looking longingly for dues, he sends us from time to time an organizer. All to no purpose; he will never succeed here in setting up again his capitalistic institution. Our next organization will be a branch of the only class-conscious one in America, namely, the S. T. & L. A., which, firmly rooted in truth, and holding up high the banner of emancipation, will wipe out of existence the Paddy Dodds and the Mitchels and all the fakirs of the Organized Scabbery.

J. C. SCHABLIK.

Banning, Pa., July 2.

Drown Capitalism!

To THE PEOPLE.—Four boys were drowned in the Connecticut River on Saturday, June 22. The local press rerecorded the "accidents" without comment. Why? The city of Hartford has a river front of at least three miles, on the west bank of the Connecticut. One half of the proletariat of the city lives there in overcrowded tenements and shanties. In these summer days anybody strolling through the principal streets of Wards 1, 2, 3, and 7 gets the impression of a human bee-hive on fire. The Connecticut rolls by inviting every denizen of the slums to seek relief in its waters.

But the river takes toll—four boys in one evening—thanks to the avaricious spirit in which are conducted the municipal affairs of the city known as richest "per capita," in the United States. In order to accommodate the proletarian population during the hot summer days, at least six public bath houses would be required; there is but one, supplemented by a watchman who is supposed to patrol the whole river front.

To be sure the city "authorities" are not the only ones to blame for this state of affairs. The working class has elected them and bears the penalty. Of what concern are the children of proletarians to their lackeys of the capitalist class? Not until the proletarian class, elects the candidates of its own class party—of its own Socialist Labor Party—will such "accidents," and many others, be prevented as far as human agency can prevent them.

TAURUS.

Hartford, July 1.

Forker in Braddock.

To THE PEOPLE.—A very successful meeting was held in Braddock, at which Comrade Max Forker of New York, and S. Schulberg of Pittsburg, were the speakers. The capitalist, or pure and simple trade organizations, led by Labor Lieutenants of capital were exposed, and denounced by these Socialists, and the necessity of a class conscious Trade Union was shown to the workers of the Carnegie ridden town. The result was that a strong Local of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was organized, which will grow, prosper and help establish the Socialist Republic.

W.J.

Braddock, July 1, 1901.

Bum the Label, Bum!

This is the war cry of our official organ, the "Cigarmakers' Journal." This perpetual old cry seems not to disturb Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 much, for they keep on scabbing right along. Most all the printed matter used inside the office, (except what is bought from the Chicago office) is rank scab; even the election ballots are from a rat office. This is the feeling of solidarity shown to the printing trade whom they ask to smoke blue Label cigars only. Bum the Label Bum. Recently the Brewers complained that the entire Blue Label shop of Pfeiffer on the Bowery ,where Modest, the Label man, is king and Wilhelm Matzdorff is his right bower, drink only scab beer, while union beer is on draught in the very neighborhood. Matzdorff, in defence admitted that the charges of the Brewers were true, but excused their scabby action by stating that they drink scab beer because they get a larger pint. Bum the Label—Bum, Bum, Bum.

H.

Louisville Workers Hear the Truth.

To THE PEOPLE.—The S. L. P. in Louisville is now fairly started in the city campaign, and the Party proposes to wage as aggressive a campaign as its means and numbers will permit. Monday night, June 24, a committee, composed of comrades Doyle, Arnold and Ahern, by previous arrangement, visited and addressed the striking machinists, Doyle and Arnold were given ten minutes each in which to lay before the machinists the principles of the new Trades Unionism.

Comrade James Doyle spoke first, and did not mince matters in the least. He told them plainly that the most effective weapon within their reach, with which to strike for better conditions was a class-conscious ballot; that to scab on the political field is as great a crime against the working class as to scab in the shop; that they must realize that their strength lies in their superior numbers and it can be used effectively only when they become a class-conscious body of wage workers, conscious of their class interests, aware of their rights and resolved to secure and maintain them.

He told them that the old, cry, "no politics in the unions," is raised only by those interested in keeping the mass of the workers in ignorance of the nature of their slavery and the way to break their chains.

"Usually," he said, "those who are quickest to cry, 'no politics in the unions' are the very ones who carry on negotiations, and make political deals with the representatives of the capitalist political parties out in the ante-room: In order to fight with any hope of success you must bring class-conscious labor politics into your unions. When you begin to strike on the political as well as the economic field of action you will make your bosses cringe before you, as you are now obliged to cringe before them.

"On the political field wage-workers out-number the capitalist ten to one—ten votes to one: there is the place to strike, where you are strong, and he is weak."

Comrade Doyle read the declaration of principles of the S. T. & L. A. He was listened to with close attention, and was quite generously applauded when he sat down.

We, while not strong in numbers, are going to do our best in this campaign. We are resolved to make things as uncomfortably warm for the local fakirs as possible.

PRESS COMMITTEE, S.L.P.

Louisville, Ky., July 1.

A True Capitalist.

To THE PEOPLE—I am employed in an electrical supplies house in the downtown district of New York City. On account of the terrible heat of the last few days we have had a very large business in electric fans. We sold over 800 of them in four days at $12 to $25 a pair, the regular price being from $12 to $15 each. The firm has worked us to death in filling orders, and has easily cleared $4,000 profit on them.

Now at the very hight of the rush, when the thermometer was over 90 in our cellar and there were no more fans in the house except the one used to cool us off, one of the bosses had the gall to come down and take it away and sell it.

His partner—a rather nice man—said to him: "You had better not take their fan; some of them might chuck up their jobs for the want of air down there." The other replied: "Let them throw up their jobs. I can make money selling this fan and I shall sell it."

What would such a man do if he could get a monopoly of the air?

X. X.

New York, July 4.

Correction.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the communication "Dark Figures," of Saturday, June 29 I noticed three typographical errors that may confuse the reader. In summing up the moneys extorted from us members of the Cigarmakers' International Union the grand total should read $190,000, instead of only $19,000, as put down in the report.

The report also credits Mr. Maroucek with $454 wages INSTEAD of Mr. Karacek who received the same.

Another error appears when it states $300 initiation fees and 30 cents dues per week—it should read: "Three dollars initiation fees and 30 cents dues."

My figures were correct but roughly given. While I admitted that the strike was lost on May 1st, I gave the leaders of the strike two weeks' time to make some settlement and counted all moneys that came in until May 15 bona fide. Counting from May 1st, the amount extorted would be way over two hundred thousand dollars. The wages, etc., drawn by Maroucek, Bennett and Rosenstein were "shielded" and did not appear in the financial statement.

H.

A Meeting in Pure-and-Simpledom.

To THE PEOPLE—In order to show how class-consciously(?) the machinists are fighting, I will give a report of the last meeting of Lodge No. 245, International Association of Machinists. It was quite an excited meeting, discussing and wrangling about unimportant matters, anything but the real issue, the strike situation. At one time, certain members were ready to use physical arguments. The dupes were wildly yelling for benefits, and it was officially stated that the highest amount paid to any striker up to day was $11 (less than $1.50 a week). One member wanted to know what became of a certain sum of money, received from two benefit ball games; he claimed they had never received "a d—d cents." A member who had charge of the strike fund refused to give a report when asked by the president. Then a dupe got up and said: "Why didn't you give this man a salary, as I suggested in the beginning? Then you could demand an account, but now you can't do notin, see." There also took place an election for business agent. Of course Mr. Goble, the well-known fakir, was re-elected by a vote of 120 over 95 odd votes. When the result was known, Mr. Goble stepped on the stage and expressed his thanks; he said how his heart was bleeding for the cause, etc., and that after the meeting there would be several kegs of beer on tap. Well the job is certainly worth it, $21 a week and expenses isn't so bad. I might also state a little incident that took place during the election. The voting was carried on by secret ballots, there being two candidates, Mr. Goble and Mr. Wunsh. I certainly did not vote for either so I voted "No labor fakir for me." When counting the votes later on, they ran up against this one; it was read out aloud; then some from the back shouted, "What is it?" and it was repeated. There were no comments, absolute silence prevailed. Later I heard a couple next to me say, "O, some Socialist did that." The only vote that counted.

A MEMBER OF 245.

Buffalo, July 4.

A Very Unhappy Family

To THE PEOPLE.—The office-holders and hunters in the Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 are in very bad humor since the downfall of their leader, Rudolph Modest. His absolutely unexpected defeat is a portentious omen to those gentry. It indicates that the members will very soon "get onto them all." The next one listed to walk the plank is our pious looking friend, August Negendank, who runs for re-election as Treasurer. The election is to take place next Saturday, July 13, unless the Ring resorts, as it did before, to the expedient of a snap meeting in order to steal a march upon the membership. They are, indeed, sufficiently puzzled by the Modest disaster to become desperate. They realize that the rank and file are getting tired of the old "professional," and think well of trying some new and honest men for a change. The by-laws of Union No. 90 prohibit the holding of an office by anyone for more than two consecutive terms. The officer who has served two terms in succession must take a rest of one year before he can again become a candidate. But I may state here that until now every officer who had filled one term could run for a second one without opposition. This was not a provision of the by-laws, but it had become an "usus." Now for the first time the dissatisfied members have broken away from this time-honored custom. They have nominated a candidate against Negendank, who runs for a second term. They have selected a man who for over thirty wears has worked at the bench and never held a paid office. Manifestly, this "new method" of running an opposition candidate between two terms is a challenge to professional officers and must prove an eye-opener to the membership at large. It was brought about by the disastrous strike of last year. It upsets all the schemes concocted for several years by the old office holding crew and makes them indeed a very unhappy family.

There is, of course, much speculating and guessing going on; also, some interesting developments. For instance, now come the Bohemian women cigarmakers, who in the past have always been used to keep the machine together, but can no longer be so used. The criminally extorted $26 strike assessment of last year they can never forget. And they know just who is responsible for the crime. They know, moreover, that the present office-holding family has for years been unfriendly to the Bohemians. Women are bad things to play with when their blood is up.

H.

New York, July 7.

Forker in Chicago.

To THE PEOPLE—In the course of last week, Comrade Max Forker, the ever active and indefatigable agitator for the cause of the disinherited, spent several days in our city. He spoke at several well attended meetings. It would have been well if every German workingman in Chicago had heard the speaker.

Many of the so-called "old German guard" have transferred their "revolutionary" activity to the singing, turn and consumers "Vereins," and to the pure and simple unions, yea, not a few of them belong even to the Veteran Soldiers' "Verein.' According to these "radicals," one can work upon and impress the millionaire as well as the beggar, and the singers are firmly convinced that they will have to take the chief role at the "storm on the Bastille," of course, only in the vocal part.

The fact that the "Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung" feels compelled to show such a high measure of deference to this society business, so that, not infrequently, it looks like a Chicago society paper as one egg is like another, shows the calibre of a great part of these "radicals." Homage is carefully paid to the "Deutscherbund" (union of Germans), everything is done to please the "Schuetzenbund" (Riflemen's Association) and singing societies as well as clannish "home" societies, play quite a role.

With the Forker meetings held, we have reason to be more than satisfied. The Kangs, with few exceptions, had preferred to keep away from the firing line. As always, they lacked the courage to come and hold their ground. At the meeting in 48 W. Randolph street a mixed Local Alliance was formed after the speaker had ended an excellent address.

A member of the International Cigarmakers' Union interpellated the speaker in the matter of the strike in Davis' cigar shop in New York, and Forker's reply was so convincing and fitting and the interpellator was driven into such close quarters that finally he answered every one of Forker's questions affirmatively and subsided.

At the meeting in Teutonia Turn Hall, a certain Haas charged the S. L. P. with "intolerance," and fell back upon an altercation he had had with one Berlyn in the City Central Committee several years ago. It was shown to him that this very Berlyn is to-day a high-flaring Kangaroo. Finally he said that he had always preferred to cast his vote on election day for the S. L. P. Comrade Minkley of Milwaukee, who happened to be in Chicago, ably participated in the debate.

The third meeting, at Hennig's Hall, 305 Clybourn avenue, was not less interesting. Here, a member of Carl Marx Club No. 2 played on the "unity flute," and to this end he proposed a radical method. In true Kangaroo fashion he not only wants to "saw off" Comrade De Leon, but also the Debs of all the Debsites and, think of it, Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee was also on his "smashing list." We said: "Go ahead, but as to De Leon, the S. L. P. will attend to that itself." It is this very defamation from all sides of Comrade De Leon that gives us the assurance that we are on the right road. Comrades Baustian and La Gree also took a hand in the debate. Comrade Hiltner, the organizer of Section Chicago, was in the chair at all the meetings.

A wise Solomon of the Chicago bench, Judge Waterman, has decided that the workers have a right to organize and to work for whom they wish; but that the capitalists too have the right to organize and to employ whom they wish, and just as the workers may prevent their colleagues to work for this or that boss, so may the capitalists call the attention of their fellows to undesirable workingmen—in other words, put them on the blacklist.

F. KALBITZ.

Chicago, Ill., June 25.

On the Molders Again.

To THE PEOPLE.—In my last letter I stated there was more to be told regarding the work of the fakirs of the Iron Moulders' Union in the shop of Rathbone, Sard & Co.

Nearly all stove molding is paid for by the piece. Once the "board price" is fixed it is seldom or never changed. Reductions or advances in wages are made by figuring so much per cent. above or below the "board price."

These prices are fixed by a committee known as the price committee, meeting the foreman of the shop and comparing the work with other work, already priced, of a similar nature.

When the foreman and the price committee can not agree, it is then in order to call on a general officer and his disposition of the case is final. How these officers act, the following samples will shew:

Jas.E.Roach, third vice-president, was called on to adjust several matters in R. S. & Co.'s shop, among which was a "back" being made by George Class.

Class, backed up by the price committee, demanded 20 cents for the same. The foreman offered 19 cents. Class was in the meantime being "allowed" 19 cents pending final settlement.

Roach took hold of the case and "settled" it for 18 cents, and Class having already made 1800 pieces, 1 cent for each piece was deducted from his wages, making it a loss of $18 to him alone. Another case was that of a stove known as the "Glen Oak." The committee demanded a bulk price for this stove of $1.27. The foreman submitted a list offering a bulk price of $1.19.

No agreement could be made as each side held out stubbornly. The men decided not to send for a general officer, knowing by experience what they might expect. So they decided to "go it alone." At a meeting of Local Union No 8 it was decided to quit working on the disputed work until their demands should be complied with. This was done and the work remained untouched.

The firm immediately appealed to President Martin Fox, and Second Vice-President Michael Keough, who hails from Troy, was sent to adjust the matter, accompanied by T.J.Hogan, Sec'y of the National Stove Founders' Defence Association.

President Waldron of No. 8 and the price committee saw Keough and wanted to explain to him how matters stood, but he haughtily waved them one side and told them they had nothing more to say as the case was out of their hands and he alone would attend to it. Here is the result of his "work":

Bulk price demanded by committee, $1.27.

Bulk price offered by foreman, $1.19.

Bulk price settled by Keough, $1.14¼.

But this was not all, several other grievances were pending which the officers of No. 8 requested Keough to take up, but he had no time and took the next train out of town. The officers of No. 8 in despair then appealed to Mr. Hogan, the representative of the bosses to take up their grievances.

The following explanation is here necessary. The Defence Association is not a trust but an association of competing concerns. Agreements are made annually between them and the Iron Moulders' Union. To allow R. S. & Co. to violate this agreement would give them an undue advantage over the others and this was exactly what the firm of R. S. & Co. were doing.

Thus it came about that, betrayed and deserted by their own officers, they appealed to Hogan.

Hogan then pointed out to the firm that they must live up to their agrements or the matter would be brought before the Defence Association.

But there is a day of reckoning coming. These men are getting their eyes opened and once thoroughly aroused, woe to the Foxes, Roaches and Keoughs. Keep up the agitation for the S. T. & L. A. Roast the fakirs at every opportunity

PIONEER.

Albany, N. Y., June 29.

That Ansonia Riot.

To THE PEOPLE—There is absolutely no truth in the wild reports published in the capitalist press this morning relative to the atttack on the Farrell Foundry & Machine Company. Nothing more than the ordinary Fourth of July celebration. The whole thing amounts to three panes of glass cracked by boys.

F. B.

Ansonia Conn., July 5.

Dalton in Erie.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Dalton departed Tuesday morning for Sharon, Pa. Let me state in behalf of the comrades of Section Erie that we are all sorry he could not be with us a longer time; but we rest content with the knowledge that he is needed in other places, and will de there the same good work that he has done here. We have started many wage-slaves thinking for themselves on the lines of the class struggle as defined by the fighting S.L.P. He has started on those correct lines not alone the unthinking, but other who thought they had been thinking. Significant it is, for instance, that most of our Kangaroos—which, to be true, is not very many—now see the error of their ways and frankly admit their folly in allowing themselves to be carried away from the S.L.P. into that ill-smelling and stench - enciting garbage box known as the Social Democracy.

On June 27, we opened fire with Dalton at Tenth and State streets. The interested crowd was supplied with copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and a number of pamphlets were sold. But of Dalton's impressive speeches the most successful one was delivered on the following day to the freight handlers on strike, at the corner of Front and German streets, near the Docks of the Anchor Line, where those men had been working and were being worked by their chief fakir, a certain Keefe of "conciliatory" fame. Dalton took them behind the scenes of the Organized Scabbery circus, showed them the tricks of the leaders, explained to them the practical meaning of the Fakir's motto, "No Politics in the Union," and made them realize what fools they have been making of themselves in permitting a lot of cheap political frauds to use them as political cattle on election day. This vivid picture he gave of the class struggle and the eloquent appeal he made for the working class party, the party of emancipation, the Socialist Labor Party, as against all the various factions of the one and indivisible Capitalist Party, produced an effect which—unless the memory of wage workers be even shorter now than it ever was—will surely be felt at the next polls.

A.W.S.

Erie, Pa., July 5.

P.S.—Dalton had hardly left Erie when the sheriff made his appearance in the First Ward and served an injunction on 16 women, enjoining them from calling out names.

Krueger tells the Boers to continue fighting. That is a very safe operation, as far as he is concerned, and is extremely disinterested, considering the fact that he runs no risk. But it is just the reverse for the men in the field. Krueger, evidently, has all the tricks and traits of the capitalist.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. B., NEWARK, N. J.—It is evident that Debs had again "eaten cucumbers" when he made that Fourth of July speech.

C. N., NEW YORK.—You are right in your guess concerning the true motives of the wholesale grocers in their present attitude. "The welfare of the consumers" is, under all circumstances, their last and least consideration. The facts are as follows:

Proceeding on the Kangarooic idea that the consumers—that is, the working people in so far as the necessaries of life are concerned—pay the taxes, the leaders of the tea trade advocated an import duty on tea when the Spanish war compelled the national government to devise means for increasing the revenue. This was apparently a very strange position for them to take. But they had on hand at that time large stocks of tea, previously imported free, and which they expected to sell at a price enhanced to the full amount of the duty. According to the "Journal of Commerce," these wiseacres have now found their mistake at some cost. Not only were they unable to dispose of their stocks at an advanced price, but the tea trade has been demoralized by the generally fruitless endeavor of retailers to substitute inferior grades for those to which their patrons had long been accustomed. Hence, that general demand on the part of "honest" and "dishonest" merchants alike for the abolition of the duty, which is ten cents a pound.

M. H., NEW YORK.—You ask, "What is meant by the term, 'Class-consciousness,' which is very frequently used in the DAILY PEOPLE?" A reply to this question may be found in the presidential campaign document entitled, "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote for Malloney and Remmel," issued last year by the S. L. P. Notwithstanding its length we quote it here in full:

By this expression, "Class-Consciousness," is meant the comprehension of the fact that persons belonging to the same social class have certain common interests, in the defence of which they must unite. Of the workingman, for instance, who does not realize this fact and therefore remains isolated among his fellows, looking only for himself, we say that he is not class conscious. Of the workingman who, fully realizing it, acts accordingly, we not only say that he is class-conscious, but that he is moved in his conduct by a true spirit of class solidarity. But of the workingman who realizes it, yet does not act accordingly, we say that he is a traitor to his class.

Class-consciousness must obviously increase with the growing intensity of the class struggle. But in the beginning it is not equally strong and does not increase at the same rate in the three social classes. A hasty glance at its historic development in the United States will clearly show that such is the case.

In this country at least, owing to its vast extent and abundant natural wealth (which the first occupant could make his own) the lines between the classes were not at first sharply defined. The existence of a slave-holding oligarchy in the Southern States—which of course was thoroughly class-conscious and therefore acted an important part in the national politics—was the only source of profound disagreement; but it was finally swept away in the maelstrom of the Civil War. As to the people who worked for wages, their condition—as Karl Marx, the author of "Capital," observed—was a probationary state, from which they emerged sooner or later as middle-class men.

From the Civil War, however, dates a new era. The previously small Capitalists, who were enormously enriched by it, became a distinct class, a Plutocracy, which, aided by the progress of invention, immediately entered upon its wonderful career of wealth concentration, franchise grabbing, etc. From its very birth it was a highly class-conscious body, fully realizing the value of political power. Naturally, its political instrument was the "glorious Republican Party," which, in order to free the black slaves, had already enslaved the whole nation to that Plutocracy.

On the other hand the small Capitalists did not for a long time comprehend the ominous import of the fundamental change that had taken place. Moreover, their natural condition being the competitive stage, their class-consciousness remained vague and chaotic. Nevertheless, they realized that they had become an inferior class; and in their blind discontent, in their mad opposition to those inevitable developments of Capitalism, which they had not foreseen and cannot yet to-day understand plainly, many of them naturally selected as their political instrument the Democratic Party.

As to the wage-workers, until then entirely deprived of class-consciousness for the reason already given, that their condition was a "probationary stage," they became truly a class, a permanent, iron-bound class, from which they could no longer escape. But a whole generation of them passed away without comprehending what had taken place. Then did their sons and daughters, born in wage-servitude, realize that they were indeed a class. Then, and then only, did the more thoughtful among them, enlightened by Socialist truth, become fully class-conscious, with the result, at last, that the Socialist Labor Party, young and strong, growing apace, stands in the field unchallenged, as the only representative of the interests and aspirations of the Working Class.

K. M., SCHENECTADY.—An unsigned paragraph appeared in the "Kangaroo Worker" of June 16, which may be understood as referring, in a roundabout way, to the subject matter of your question. The anonymous writer of that paragraph considers as a "happy omen" for the outcome of the Indianapolis Convention the "frantic endeavors" of THE PEOPLE "to sow the seeds of mutual suspicion among Social-Democrats by the publication of imaginary conversations alleged to have been overheard by the ever watchful MacDonald." Of course this essentially Kangarooic way of dodging and beating about the bush can deceive nobody. On the contrary, every man of sense will perceive at once that the Kangaroo was caught. The statement of Comrade MacDonald, over his own signature, was positive and definite. Time, place, and utterances were specifically given. Neither Hillquit nor Lee has had, thus far, the audacity of specifically and personally denying its correctness.

2. We are not aware that the Debsite papers noticed the matter. The Debsite knows the Kangaroo and conversely. Each has a peculiar way of dealing with the other.

S. M. W., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The present rate of expenditure for the maintenance of the British army in South Africa is officially stated to be £1,500,000 (or $7,500,000) per week. But this does not by any means represent the actual cost of the war. It does not include many items of expenditure directly or indirectly necessitated by it, but carried to other accounts, with a due regard for the feelings of the stupid middle class taxpayer, who might otherwise grow unpatriotic. There are experts who confidently predict that the total cost of the war will not be less than two billion dollars. At its close the conquered country will practically be a desert; but its gold and diamond mines will have been saved to the financial cliques represented by Chamberlain in the British cabinet.

"ABE," SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The next French parliamentary elections will take place in the spring of next year.

N. C. R., DAYTON, O.—You are right. Some of the most effective agitation work has been done and must continue to be done in the shops, where practical illustrations of the capitalist system are afforded at every step and every moment. Many a worker who had stubbornly refused to attend Socialist meetings or to read Socialist literature could not resist the teaching of facts to which his attention was repeatedly called on the spot by judicious agitators, working by his side. You need not be a speaker to do that sort of work and thus prove yourself, very truly, a militant Socialist.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held July 5 at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, with Adolph Klein in the chair.

Financial report showed receipts for two weeks ending June 29 to be $83.80; expenditures, $75.58.

Communications: — From New York Labor News Company suggesting the change of name of Labor Library to Social Revolution to be published weekly. Endorsed. Also enclosing a circular to be sent out to all party organizations wherein the New York Labor News Company states that a cloth-bound book would be published each month if sections would co-operate. Endorsed.

From Section Peoria, Ill., reporting the expulsion of Jacob Kurz for treason. From Section Richmond, Va., reporting the expulsion of Wm. Newman for aiding a political party other than the S. L. P. From Section Syracuse, N. Y., reporting expulsion of C. G. Gross, reason given being that "contrary to the wish of Section Comrade Gross refused to submit report of euchre party held for section's benefit."

From Section Santa Clara County, reporting the suspension for six months of F. Frauscelow "for advising several parties to vote for independent nominee in an election held for school trustees."

From Sections Denver, Colo., Woburn, Mass., Woonsocket, R. I., Cincinnati, O., Duluth, Minn., reporting elections of new officers, local activity and latter reporting good agitation work and a healthy and vigorous organization. Reports of local conditions received also from Adams, Mass., Newport News, Denver, Col., Rochester, N. Y.; Section Detroit adding also that they are anticipating very good results at next election there.

Reports also received from the New England Agitation Circuit Committee; from California State Committee, the latter expressing their gratification at the turn matters have taken in San Francisco; from the organizer in the field, Dalton.

Max Forker made the report for the German Press Committee which was received and National Secretary instructed to make the recommended inquiries. Middle West Agitation Circuit Committee reports the acceptance by Philip Veal of the office as National Organizer.

Section Denver, Colo., inquires about their permitting the starting of a local news paper. National Secretary is to inquire. Scandinavian Section of Brooklyn, N. Y., report that they are working hard for the Swedish press. Comrade Steigerwald reports that according to instructions from the N. E. C, Section San Francisco was reorganized and that very successfully, charter having been signed by forty-one members. Also election of new officers. Application also received and charter granted to new section at Willard, Trinity County, Texas, with sixteen charter members. Next meeting of the N. E. C. will take place in two weeks from above date.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

To All State Committees, Sections and Members of the Middle-West Circuit.

Comrades: The Ohio State Committee has been appointed by the National Executive Committee to take charge of the agitation of the Middle West Circuit for the next six months, commencing July 1st. Comrade John D. Goerke was elected secretary of the circuit work. All monies and communications relative to this matter should be sent to him. His address is 379 Kinsman street, Cleveland Ohio. Comrade John R. Pepin has resigned as organizer and Comrade Philip Veal of Illinois was engaged by the N. E. C. to fill the vacancy. As previously arranged with the Illinois State Committee the organizer will tour Ohio for the next two months, commencing in Cincinnati, July 8th. His itinerary will be found elsewhere in the PEOPLE. Comrades remember the Circuit Fund, so that no interruptions take place.

The Ohio State Committee, S. L. P.,
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec'y.

Massachusetts State Committee.

Meeting of July 7, C. A. Christensen in the chair. Roll call—present: Deans, Keefe, Raasch, Bohmbach, Christensen, Tyndall, Quarnstrom, Bussel, and Mayo. Absent: Fuglestadt.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—Credential of member from Medford received and member seated. From Somerville, Malden, Fall River, Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Taunton, Everett, forwarding vote on candidates for State ticket, New Bedford and Springfield, sending dues. Holyoke sends $8.75 for party fund. Salem sends vote for delegate to D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

Secretary was instructed to inquire of National Secretary if arrangements can be made for a tour of Massachusetts by Forker in September.

It was moved that the debt of the S. E. C. to Comrades Jas. F. Stevens and Jas. F. Malloney be paid in full. Secretary instructed to have 500 campaign subscription lists printed.

As the comrades in the 6th, 7th and 8th Congressional Districts are making arrangements for a picnic for the benefit of the S. E. C. the comrades are urged to do their best in disposing of as many tickets as possible. Picnic will be held at Oak Island Grove, Revere, on Saturday, August 17.

Meeting of June 16, C. A. Christensen in the chair. Roll call—present, Deans, Keefe, Tyndall, Raasch, Christensen, Bohmbach, Mayo and Quarnstrom. Absent, Fuglestadt, and member from Medford.

Minutes of regular and special meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Medford, notifying S. E. C. of election of Comrade A. Bussel as member of S. E. C. from that Section. From Lawrence, nominating J. J. Duffy as candidate for delegate to D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A. From Lynn, nominating Thomas Birtwell as candidate for delegate to D. A. 19, S.T. & L. A. From Lowell on condition of Section. From Anderson, of Gardner, declining nomination on State ticket. From J. E. Eustace, accepting nomination on State ticket.

Secretaory was instructed to communicate with N.E.C. as to advisability of having Forker make tour of State.

Sections are requested to send in names of speakers in their vicinity with their addresses.

A committee of three was elected to draw up report of S.E.C. to State convention. Raasch, Bohmbach and Mayo elected as committee.

Secretary was instructed to prepare credentials, also to notify city or town chosen as place for holding convention to engage hall for that purpose.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Rec. Sec'y of S.E.C.
22 Villa ave., Everett, Mass.

Colorado State Committee.

The following amounts have been collected up to date for the Propaganda Fund of the Colorado State Executive Committee:

Nels Andersen, Gladstone	$3.50
J. F. Dugan, Colorado Springs	2.00
W. J. Knight, Pueblo	2.50
J. A. Knight, Pueblo	1.00
S. Cashmaker, Pueblo	1.00
J. Shrank, Pueblo	2.00
J. Green, Pueblo	1.00

All subsequent Contributions will be acknowledged in THE PEOPLE. The State Executive Committee appeals to all sympathizers, friends and comrades within the State to contribute to this fund according to their means, and send such amounts to the undersigned. The State Organizer will be kept on the road as long as the necessary cash can be made available.

For the State Executive Committee
H. WARNECKE, Sec'y.
317 East 37th Ave.
Denver, Colo., July 6.

Maryland State Convention.

A mass State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Maryland is hereby called to meet at the Labor Lyceum 1011-1013 East Baltimore street on Friday evening, July 12 at 8 o'clock.

The Convention will put in nomination a candidate for Comptroller of the State and a legislative ticket. None but Party members in good standing will be permitted to take part in the Convention. Membership cards must be shown at the door.

ROBERT W. STEVENS,
Secretary State Committee.

Section Berks County, Pa.

On June 25, Section Berks county elected as follows:

Organizer—Caleb Harrison.
Recording Secretary—P. A. Vize.
Financial Secretary—John D. Hess.
Treasurer, Literary and PEOPLE Agent—Silas Hinkel.
Press Committee—P. A. Vize, Caleb Harrison, and F. V. Vize.
Grievance Committee—S. Rohrbach, John D. Hess, and F. V. Vize.

At the meeting of July 2, the following candidates for county election this fall were nominated:

County Controller—Harry Bellman.
Sheriff—John D. Hess.
Clerk of Quarter Sessions — Silas Hinkel.
District Attorney—Caleb Harrison.
Surveyor—Howard Kupp.
Poor Director—F. Snable.
Prison Inspector—H. Goodman.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The County, as well as the State and the National Government, is not a government for the people, but is solely under the dictation of the capitalist class; and

Whereas, The capitalist form of government divides the people into two antagonistic classes, i. e., the capitalist class and working class, causing, on the one hand, idleness, ease and comfort, and on the other hand, want, misery, and endless toil; and

Whereas, the Democratic and Republican officials of Berks county have tolerated and aided the present condition of society, which is alone responsible for the misery of the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the class-conscious workingmen of Section Berks county, S. L. P., denounce the said officials, and in presenting our candidates, who stand for the interests of the working class alone, we urge the workingmen to use their power to oust the servants of the capitalist class, and install the servants of the working class, as a means to bring about the Socialist Republic, under which economic freedom and comfort will be the right of all.

All readers of THE PEOPLE know of the large strikes, now on or threatened, which afford us excellent opportunities for agitation and education. Local sympathizers, come to our aid; join the Section, and let us at least make the S.L.P. an official party in Berks county.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from June 1st to June 30th.

(These announcements will be published monthly.)

Section.	Amount.
Los Angeles, Cal.	$12.00
San Jose, Cal.	6.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
Hartford, Conn.	3.00
New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Plainfield, Conn.	2.50
Stamford, Conn.	2.00
Chicago, Ill.	7.50
Jacksonville, Ill.	2.50
East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Clinton, Iowa	3.00
Baltimore, Md.	50
Cambridge, Mass.	1.50
Everett, Mass.	95
Fall River, Mass.	2.00
Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
Lowell, Mass.	2.00
Salem, Mass.	3.00
Somerville, Mass.	3.75
Taunton, Mass.	3.00
Duluth, Minn.	6.25
Winona, Minn.	2.00
Section Hudson Co., N.J., Br. Union Hill	3.71
Essex County, N. J.	
Bloomfield Branch	3.30
Newark, 3d Ward Branch	2.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.25
Auburn, N. Y.	4.75
New York City.	
Assembly Districts—Manhattan.	
2d & 4th	2.25
6th & 10th	9.00
7th & 9th	4.00
8th	2.00
14th	3.00
15th & 17th	1.00
16th	7.00
18th	12.00
20th	1.00
23d	8.50
28th	5.85
32d & 33d	6.00
34th & 35th (Bronx)	21.55
Assembly Districts—Brooklyn.	
5th	1.85
6th	3.00
7th	15.00
10th	3.25
13th and 14th	.50
19th	3.00
20th	6.50
21st, Branch 1	3.85
21st, Branch 2	1.00
Italian Branch, No. 2	1.00
Bohemian Branch, No. 8	10.00
Excelsior Literary Society	6.00
Onondaga County, N. Y.	42.30
Richmond County, New York	6.50
Schenectady, N. Y.	6.40
Troy, N. Y.	12.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	3.25
Cincinnati, Ohio	4.00
Cleveland, Ohio	20.00
Hamilton, Ohio	1.50
Allegheny County, Pa	100.00
Altoona, Pa.	4.00
Erie, Pa.	5.25
Homestead, Pa.	2.50
Quakertown, Pa.	3.50
Woonsocket, R. I.	1.05
San Antonio, Texas	5.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
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Total	$300.98

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle-West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal:

Cincinnati, July 8th—14th.
Hamilton, July 15th & 16th.
Dayton, July 17th—20th.
Springfield, July 21st—22d.
Columbus, July 23rd—26th.

Sections are requested to make agreements accordingly.

For the Ohio State Committee,
JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Chicago S. L. P. Picnic.

Section Chicago, S.L.P., will hold its annual picnic at Hoffman Brother's park, Lyons, Ill., on Sunday, July 28. Tickets 25 cents: admits man and woman.

To get there take West Side cars to Fortieth and Ogden avenue, thence to Lyons direct to Park. The committee has made every arrangement for the entertainment of those who will attend. Do what you can to make this outing a success.

M. HILTNER,
Organizer.

Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.

July 14th—James McConnell. Subject: "Patriotism."

July 21st—D. E. Gilchrist. Subject: "Economic Organizations."

July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movements."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

To the Readers of "The People" in Allegheny County, Pa.

All readers of THE PEOPLE who had tickets to sell for the Boat Excursion of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., on Sunday, June 16, are hereby requested to return all unsold tickets or cash for tickets sold, at once, so that the auditing committee will be able to audit the accounts without further delay.

The next excursion will be held on August 25, and all readers of THE PEOPLE are urged to assist in the sale of tickets. For tickets or particulars apply to, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 12 Hoff street, Allegheny, Pa.

Cincinnati.

Philip Veal, of the Socialist Labor Party, will address open air meetings as follows:

Thursday, July 11—Eastern avenue and Donham, Columbia, 7 p. m.

Friday, July 12—Court and Central avenues 7 p. m.

Saturday, July 13—Nolton's Corner, Cumminsville, 7 p. m.

Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, West End Turner Hall. Admission free.

Lawrence, Mass.

At regular meeting of Section Lawrence, Mass., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term—July 1 to Dec. 31.

Organizer—Sam J. French.
Recording Secretary—Ernest Bignell.
Financial Secretary—Frank Fulton.
Treasurer—James Wardle.
Literary Agent—John Howard.
Auditing Committee—Frank Worster, John J. Duffy, John Howard.
Grievance Committee—Daniel Wall, J. J. Duffy, Frank Fulton.

Richmond Borough Primaries.

At the regular meeting of Section Richmond Borough, S.L.P., held on July 6, it was voted to hold our primary on Saturday evening, July 13, 1901, at 8.30 to 9.30 o'clock, at its headquarters on Jewett avenue, near Bennett street, Port Richmond, Staten Island, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the city convention of the S.L.P.

JOSEPH H. WILTON,
Organizer pro tem.

Section Minneapolis Officers.

Section Minneapolis has elected officers as follows:

Organizer—W. B. Hammond, 307 E street, N. E.
Recording Secretary—Thos. Russell.
Financial Secretary—J. W. Johnson.
Treasurer—Martin Hanson.
Literary Agent—C. A. Johnson, 1931, Bluff street.

H.

Baltimore City Convention.

Immediately after the adjournment of the State Convention on Friday evening, July 12, Section Baltimore will hold its City Convention to nominate candidates for Clerk of the Superior Court and candidate for Sheriff. Only Party members in good standing will be allowed to participate. Cards must be shown.

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania.

July 12th—Wichhaven.
July 13th—Bellvernon, Ohio City.
July 14th—Fayet City.
July 15th—Moon Run.

Peoria, Ill.

The half yearly election of officers will take place on July 14th at the meeting in Saenger Hall, Olive street at 8 o'clock p. m. Comrades, come and fulfill your duty financially as well as in other ways.

CARL KOECHLIN, Sec'y.

Section Gloversville, N. Y.

A special meeting of Section Gloversville will be held on July 19, 8 p. m., at Concordia Hall. All members are requested to be present.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

is a land mark as being the first administration manned by the Working Class. Consequently the workingman should be familiar with the history of the Commune—its birth, its growth, its death. The capitalist press has persistently distorted the facts relatinve to the Commune, and Socialists, more than any one else, should be thoroughly equipped with the truth regarding this famous uprising of the proletariat. For this purpose an excellent book is

BELFORT BAX'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE.

It is a compact book of 132 pages, and gives in an interesting style a running account of the Commune from its inception to the murderous orgies of the capitalist troops the last week in May. The chapter headings will give a fair idea of the scope of the book:

Introduction—Prologue—The 18th of March, 1871—The Central Committee and the Reaction—The Election of the Commune—The War Begins with Disaster for the Commune—Concerning Various Matters—The Internal Administration and Policy of the Commune—The Free Masons, the Committee of Safety, and Rossel—The Last Days of Paris—The Entry of the Versaillese—The Barricades—The "Commune or Death!"—The Commune Is Dead!—The Civilized World and Its "Thrill of Horror"—The Hostages—The Lessons of the Commune.

Cloth, 50 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
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ELEMENTARY BOOKS ON SOCIALISM

The following books are endorsed by the National Executive Comittee of the Socialist Labor Party, and cover the whole field of Modern Scientific Socialism:

What Means This Strike? Reform or Revolution, The Bull Pen, Socialism, The Working Class, The Capitalist Class, The Class Struggle, The Socialist Republic, Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science, Territorial Expansion, The New Trust, Taxation.

Five cents each. Catalogue free.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The impotency of the pure and simple union and the rascality of the labor fakir were again exposed in the News From the Field of Labor, during the week ending Saturday, July 6th.

According to that news the miners of western Pennsylvania are to convene in McKeesport on July 10th for the purpose of protesting against the company store.

The company store is an old grievance with the miner; and justly so, for under penalty of discharge, he is compelled to buy his food and clothing in it at extortionate rates, which eat up his small wages and leave him at the mercy of the coal company.

Formerly the company store was owned directly by the coal company on whose property it was located.

Latterly, however, it is owned by a company with a seperate charter, known in western Pennsylvania as "The Federal Supply Company."

This company has stores all through the coal regions. It is supposed to be independent of the coal companies; but failure to trade at it results in loss of employment to the miners.

Years ago the miners' organizations of Pennsylvania after much agitation succeeded in having an "Anti-Pluck-Me-Store" law passed. This law forbids the operation of supply stores by coal companies.

The form of corporate exploitation, known as the Federal Supply Company, is but as skillful evasion of this law.

It is also a demonstration of the value of all labor laws passed at the instigation of pure and simple trade unions, and enforced by capitalist office holders.

But this is not all. Last year the abolition of the company store was said to have been accomplished by the "glorious victory" resulting from the anthracite miners' strike.

Such "abolition" must have been of exceedingly short duration, for as the News From the Field of Labor shows, it is already found necessary to convene the miners for the sake of protesting.

What good can be accomplished by such a course is not clear, especially in the light of the facts already considered.

In fact, such a convention would be a mere waste of time were it not for the false hopes which it raises in the hearts of the unfortunate and duped miners.

Perhaps this convention is not without its object.

Well informed coal operators, with offices in New York City, express the fear that before sixty days have passed another strike will occur in the hard coal regions that will be fully as important as that of last August and September.

Is this convention a prelude to this strike? Is it but the beginning of more "glorious victories" and "substantial recognitions of unions," in which the labor fakirs—the Mitchells, Dolans, et al—will reap more initiation fees and dues, while fastening their capitalistic organization on the backs of the miners? It looks very much like it. The coal operators have nothing to fear from such a strike. Coal production has been conducted during the past year at a terrific rate.

The monthly output has been increased by over a million tons, with the result that there is plenty of coal on hand.

By the time this accumulated stock has been disposed off, the miners will be in a condition of starvation and submissive, while the company store and all the other grievances will continue to exist, to the great advantage of the capitalists and the labor fakirs.

While the miners in the East are being thus deluded, those in the West are undergoing a similar experience.

In a strike lead by the labor fakirs of the Western Miners' Federation, at Tuelleride, Colorado, violent measures have been resorted to.

These have resulted in temporary victories, which enabled the miners to drive off non-union men and to gain possession of a mine.

Such victories cannot prevail against the powerful political agencies—the militia, the federal army, the judiciary and the executive—of the State, in the long run.

This is well known to the misleaders of the miners; for such tactics were tried before and found wanting in the Cour d'Alene district, Idaho. Though successful on one or two occasions, mainly because they were used in self-defence, they were finally brought to a summary close by the erection of the infamous Bull Pen of Wardner, and the brutal imprisonment therein of hundreds of defenceless miners.

The success of trade-unionism is dependent on the control of the legislature, the judiciary, the militia, the police, and the so-called public authorities.

With these at the command of labor the rigid enforcement of laws beneficial to labor interests would be posible; furthermore the transformation of the capitalist system of production, which is detrimental to labor, to that of the Socialist system of production, which is advantageous to labor, would then be possible.

In this substitution of Socialism for Capitalism is to be found the ultimate solution of the problems confronting the working class.

Let the working class organize then into a class-conscious movement, such as is represented by the Socialist Labor Party, and seize control of the powers of State for the purpose of emancipating the entire working class.

To effect this end they must first give up the pure and simple labor union and throw off the labor fakirs.

So, therefore, let the watchword be: On with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and down with the labor fakir!

NOTICE TO SECTIONS.

Distribution of the Sales Report of the Labor News Company for 1900.

Copies of the sales report of the New York Labor News Company for 1900 have been sent to each section. If any section does not receive enough so that each member may have a copy, notify the Labor News Company as to how many are required.

The sales report contains a complete list of the seventy-five thousand books and twelve hundred thousand leaflets sold during the year. It will yield valuable information as to the kind of literature the revolutionary working class is reading.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

PENNSYLVANIA

is something of a State. It has more postoffices than any other State in the Union. According to the last issue of the Postal Guide thre are 5,206 post offices within its boundaries. New York comes next with 3,735 post offices.

Pennsylvania is all right as to post offices, and it is all right in other ways—it has a Section Pittsburg. Section Pittsburg knows a good thing when it sees one. It saw the Report of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party and shortly after the Labor News Compay received this little billet doux from the Section:

"Congratulations. It was a monster task creditably accomplished. Send us TEN COPIES IN CLOTH."

Evidently Section Pittsburg realizes that in the future there is going to be a demand for this book as a reference book, and it does not expect to keep seekers after truth waiting. The cloth bound copies are neatly bound in red. Price, $1. Discount to Sections.

Address orders to New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York, N. Y.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all workingmen is called to the *Daily People*. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist Republic.

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER IN THE WORLD. ● ● ● ●

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN.
EDITED BY WORKINGMEN.
SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the *Daily People is* to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the *Daily People*. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH,

the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The *Daily People* is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read it.

Subscription price—One year, $3.50; six months, $2; three months, $1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,
Nos. 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York City

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

To quote the vernacular of the day, "There wasn't much doing" in the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, July 6th.

The news was mainly taken up with items recording the progress and details of undertakings already launched; such, for example, as "the Salmon Packing Trust," "Machinery Trust's Plans," "Bituminous Coal Trust,' "Chicago 'L' Consolidation," etc., etc.

Aside from these, there were a few absorptions noted, one or two accounts of concentration in the departments of corporations, and a slight review of foreign industrial doings.

It was a week of holidays on Wall Street, and, accordingly, to all indications, there will be many such weeks during the coming summer.

The capitalists have reaped millions upon millions during "the present era of prosperity," and are going to spend them "right royally" during "the heated term," while their wage-slaves, the working class who produced them, remain at home and succumb to the torrid weather, as ther reward.

Lucian Sanial, in the "Socialist Almanac," p. 181, estimates that the employers of manufacturing and mechanical labor, reaped an average annual profit of $1,400,000,000 a year, or fourteen billions for the entire period, during the years 1880-1890.

Considering the increased productivity, the concentration and extension of industry, that has occurred in the last decade, it can easily be realized by ordinary intelligence that the capitalist class will roll in greater luxury and wastefulness this year, because of the increase in profits thus made possible, than in any preceding year.

That such a condition of affairs exists side by with the awful increase in the death rate in the tenement districts, is proof sufficient that the capitalists only tarives at the cost of the workers, that the luxury of the one is only made possible by the poverty of the other.

The absorptions of the week were as follows: The United States Glass Company by the American Window Glass Company. By this absorption the last named company secures control of window glass manufacture in this country. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company absorbed the Pittsburg Provision Company, Herr's Island, Pittsburgh. The Illinois Central absorbed the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad.

Bryant and May, the famous match makers of Bow, absorbed the Diamond Match Company, Limited, of England. The Anglo-American Zinc Co., capital $8,000,000 absorbed the Dodson Lead and Zinc Co's plant at Mansfield, Ohio as well as some mining property in Missouri.

The Whitney-Ryan-Rogers syndicate and the Guggenheims in New York merged their Missouri lead properties, with a capitalization of $20,000,000. Six of the lines of the Plant system were merged into one corporation known as the Savannah, Florida & Western Railway.

The concentration of departments of corporations involved the sale agencies in Cleveland of the Illinois Steel Co., the American Steel Hoop Co., the National Steel Co., and the Lorain Steel Co., which was consolidated with those of the Carnegie Steel Co. The offices of the National Steel Co. and the American Steel Hoop Co., of New York, were consolidated with those of the Carnegie Steel Co., of Pittsburgh. The auditing departments of the Burlington, Great Northern and Northern Pacific were combined. In all these corporations much high-salaried labor was displaced. Thus does concentration operate: crushing the middle class and displacing labor.

Reports of foreign industrial matters show a steady decline in British trade. The statement of the London Board of Trade for June shows a decrease of £3,053,300 in imports and £2,450,300 in exports.

In the new issues of German capital an increase is shown almost wholly in Governmental, municipal and industrial loans, thus indicatign little or no, new industrial enterprises.

France has determined to seek trade for manufactures and novelties in South American countries, especially in the Argentine Republic.

The Common Councils of lower Austria are considering a motion to stop the sale of American boots and shoes.

Three steel companies at Bilboa, Spain have formed a steel trust by consolidating with a capital equivalent to $10,800,000.

Thus in divers ways are the affects of the competition of American capitalism manifesting themselves in the markets of the world.

These effects are injurious to the workers of the world and will soon react with intense force upon the system creating them.

Then we will be one long stride nearer Socialism.

"ARBETAREN"

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